PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

FOURTH SESSION.

Monday, the 28th January 1935/15th Makaram 1110.

Vol. IV—No. 1.

CONTENTS.

			PAGES
1.	Members sworn	...	1 - 2
2.	Messages from the Sri Mulam Assembly	...	2
3.	The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—motion for referring to Joint Committee	...	2 - 4

Joint sitting of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Dewan's address to the Members of the Legislature	...	5 - 15

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(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME IV—NUMBER I.

FOURTH SESSION–1110/1935.

Monday, the 28th January, 1935/15th Makaram, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan President in the Chair.

Members Sworn.

The following members took the oath and then signed the Rolls :—

1. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A. (Oxon), (*Conservator of Forests.*)
2. Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, B. A., (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies.*)
3. Mr. Joseph Panjikaran, B. A., B. L., (*Assistant Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.*)
4. Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nayar, B. A., B. L., (*Director of Registration.*)
5. Mr. E. I. Mathew, B. A., (*Anchal Superintendent.*)
6. Mr. U. Padmanabha Kukkilaya, M. A., B. L., (*Ag. Head Sirkar Vakil.*)

G. P. T. 1257. 850. 24-7-1110.

7. Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. SC., F. C. S., (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.*)
8. Mr. E. P. Varghese, M. A., B. L., (*Nominated.*)
9. Mr. P. Visvanatha Aiyar, B. A., (*Division Peishkar and District Magistrate, Trivandrum.*)

MESSAGES.

Secretary to the Council : Sir, the following messages have been received from the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly:-

"Under Rule 51 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, passed under date the 28th October 1932, I am directed to inform you that at the meeting of the Sri Mulam Assembly held on the 24th January 1935, the Assembly has passed a motion recommending that the Trivandrum City Municipal Bill should be committed to a Joint Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly. I am to request that you will be so good as to let me know whether the Sri Chitra State Council concurs in the motion".

"Under Rule 51 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, passed under date the 28th October 1932, I am directed to inform you that, at the meeting of the Sri Mulam Assembly held on the 24th January 1935, the Assembly has passed a motion recommending that the Travancore District Municipalities Bill should be committed to a Joint Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly. I am to request that you will be so good as to let me know whether the Sri Chitra State Council concurs in the motion."

THE TRIVANDRUM CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

MOTION FOR REFERRING TO JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Joseph Panjikaran : Sir, I beg to move that this House do concur with the motion passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly to refer the Trivandrum City Municipal Bill to a Joint Committee of the Assembly and the Council.

Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nayar : I second it.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*) : One motion was made just now ; I did not hear what it was.

President : The motion is that the Trivandrum City Municipal Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Legislature.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, I do not agree with the motion, because, under Rule 38, the required number of days' notice is not given to us. Unless the President waives the objection under that clause, this motion cannot be accepted. Even if the President waives because we are not given an opportunity to discuss the general principles of the Bill under Rule 51, sub-clause (2), I oppose the motion.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Mavelikara and Karthikapalli cum Kunnattur*): Sir, I rise to second the motion moved by Mr. Panjikaran. I do so on this ground. Instead of being an infringement of the privileges of the House, I think it is adding to the privileges in that the Government have chosen to have a Select Committee consisting of both Houses. When an important measure has been brought before the Lower House and that House seeks to constitute a Joint Select Committee, it is a matter in which this House will have to reciprocate the courtesy because, when some other important measure emanates from this Body, the Lower House also should co-operate even at the very inception by sending up members to the Joint Select Committee from that House.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want a ruling on the point whether any member is at liberty to make a speech either in support of the motion or in opposing the motion.

President: I shall proceed to put the motion for the approval of the House. The motion is that this House do concur with the motion passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly to refer the Trivandrum City Municipal Bill to a Joint Committee of the Assembly and the Council. The Honourable members.........

Mr. M. N Paramesvaran Pillai (*Municipal Councils*) I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether by accepting this motion, this Council will be deemed to have accepted the general principles of the Bill.

President: Not in the least.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether this Council can discuss the motion?

President: You will be merely accepting the motion for its reference to a Joint Committee. Now, you are not called upon to do more than that.

Those Honourable members who are in favour of the motion would please raise their hands.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

AYES.—13.

1 Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
2 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai
3 ,, M. Govindan
4 ,, M. Govinda Pillai
5 ,, Joseph Panjikaran
6 ,, A. Kumara Pillai
7 ,, L. A. Lampard
8 Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nayar
9 ,, E. I Mathew
10 ,, U. Padmanabha Kukilaya
11 ,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai
12 ,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
13 ,, Visvanatha Aiyar

NOES—17.

Messrs.
1 ,, V. S. Arumukham Pillai
2 ,, J. John Kattakayam
3 ,, C. M. Joseph
4 ,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad
5 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
6 ,, H. O. L. Marikar
7 ,, G. Narayana Aiyar
8 ,, M. N. Narayana Menon
9 ,, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
10 ,, K. Padmanabha Panickar
11 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
12 ,, P. Padmanabhan Tampi
13 ,, M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
14 ,, K. Rama Varma Raja
15 ,, Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar
16 ,, E. P. Varghese
17 ,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

The motion was declared lost, 13 voting *for* and 17 *against*.

Mr. Joseph Panjikaran : Sir, the next motion is a similar one in respect of the District Municipalities Bill. In view of what took place just now, I would withdraw it.

President : Does the House permit the motion being withdrawn ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : The motion is not seconded. How can the member withdraw it ?

President : The motion need not be seconded if it is to be withdrawn.

The House agreed to the motion being withdrawn.

The Council adjourned at 11-15 A. M.

JOINT SITTING OF THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL AND THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

A Joint sitting of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11-30 A. M. The Dewan addressed the members of the Legislature as follows :

Honourable Members of the Legislature,

It will be within the recollection of the House that on the assumption of office as President of the Legislature, I had the privilege of addressing Members of the Assembly at their first meeting on the 21st May last to extend to them my warm greetings and to express the hope that our relations will be happy and cordial during the time I had the honour to be the President. As I had explained on that occassion it was my intention to summon a joint session of the two Houses for that purpose but owing to the interval between the two Sessions which is inevitable, I had to deny myself that privilege, more especially as my address was practically of a ceremonial nature. Much water has flowed under the bridge since then. Government have been engaged in various activities and have also been faced with diverse difficulties, to grapple which they have made all honest attempts keeping always in mind the happiness and contentment of the loyal subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. I shall reiterate what I emphasised on the former occasion that I have always regarded a Legislative body such as yours as an integral part of Government and that both have equal responsibilities for the good and efficient conduct of the administration of the country. I also added that both Government and the Legislature have a common purpose to serve, namely, the happiness, prosperity and contentment of the loving subjects of our gracious Sovereign. It is in this light that I wish to place before you this morning those aspects of the Governmental activities of which you are entitled to possess accurate knowledge and those incidents in the economic life of the people which occupied our attention during the last few months and the manner in which Government have so far attempted to tackle them and propose to do in future.

I need make no secret of it that the one problem which has been pre-eminent in the mind of the Government recently relates to the serious economic situation which has arisen in the country owing to a variety of causes over which we have little or no control. In common with other parts of the world, Travancore has come under the grip of the slump which in its duration, intensity and effect on the finances of the various countries has been unprecedented in history. Its incidence on mainly Agricultural Countries like ours has proved to be more distressing than on Industrial Countries. The fall in the prices of agricultural produce has been far greater than in those of the manufactures with the result that the agriculturist is able to get hardly any return for his expenditure, time and labour. Added to this we have now to face the capriciousness of nature. The failure of the last two monsoons has made the prospects more gloomy. Government are aware that there has been a total failure

[Dewan.]

of crops over considerable areas in certain Taluks and partial failure in many others. Owing to the failure of the rains, cocoanut, pepper, tapioca and ginger cultivation in the State has been appreciably affected. And the shortage of water in the Kodayar Channel threatens to add to the difficulties of the ryots in some parts of South Travancore. It is gratifying, however, to observe that the tea and cardamom cultivations in the Devicolam Division are not much affected by the scarcity of rain. I wish to assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government view this situation with concern and sympathy and are not lacking in their determination to afford such relief and assistance to the agriculturists of the State as circumstances may warrant.

Hon'ble Members will remember the representations made by them regarding the need for immediate relief to the agriculturists and the undertaking given by the Government on the floor of the House during the last Session of the Assembly. In pursuance of this promise Government sanctioned a number of concessions as temporary measures of relief. The tax on all AYACUT wet lands and tank bed conversions in the Taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram and on post settlement Kayal reclamations in the Taluks of Ambalapuzha, Changanachery and Kottayam was reduced by $18\frac{3}{4}$%. Land tax (including water rate) on all lands wet or dry including Kandukrishi and Sri Pandaravagai lands, but excluding lands cultivated with tea, rubber, cardamom or coffee was reduced by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The total loss to Government on account of these concessions is estimated at Rs. 4·39 lakhs. Varying reductions in fees, both in Vernacular and English schools from the 1st Kanni 1110 will result in a loss of Rs. 1·13 lakhs. The reduction in the rate of interest on Agricultural and Industrial loans from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. will bring in a loss of Rs. 0·31 lakhs. And further, as Hon'ble Members are aware, the tariff rates on the produce of cocoanut trees for purposes of export duty were reduced with effect from the 1st Chingam 1110. The estimated loss under this head is Rs. 2·27 lakhs Including the remissions granted to abkari contractors on account of economic depression in general, the total loss to Government on account of relief already granted would amount to over Rs. 10 lakhs.

Thus the Hon'ble Members would agree that the Government have not been slow in granting reliefs when they were convinced about their necessity. It will therefore be conceded that Government continue to watch the situation with anxiety and will sympathetically consider the prayers for remission of taxes on lands where there has been a total failure of crop and for such other reliefs as

are consistent with financial possibilities. The question of the manner and measure of further relief to be granted is engaging the serious attention of Government. The necessary data for this purpose is being collected expeditiously and Government hope to reach decisions in the near future. And further, Hon'ble Members will be interested to hear that Government are already contemplating the desirability of undertaking the repair and improvement of minor irrigation works in the State in general and setting apart additional funds for public works, particularly in areas where the distress is most keenly felt, with a view to provide employment to labourers and those thrown out of agricultural pursuits.

Government are fully alive to the fact that the economic life of the agriculturist in the State calls for a thorough examination with a view to adopting such measures as will improve his lot. The outstanding problem is that of agricultural indebtedness. The State Banking Enquiry Committee put the figure between 20 to 25 crores. But since their report, conditions have been such as to lend colour to the view that their estimate was at best modest. The magnitude of the problem is so great and the interests involved are so important and perhaps even divergent, that no hasty action could be justified. Nothing that may be done should unsettle that sound proposition that "an essential of agriculture is credit". Whatever the country and whatever the tenure, the fact always remains that the agriculturist must borrow. And no relief measure could be said to have been wisely conceived which in any way affects this power of the agriculturists to borrow. As I said, the problem is one of great importance and requires much anxious thought. The Government have been recently considering various proposals put forward. I am glad to acknowledge with thanks certain constructive proposals laid before the Government by a representative and influential body of non-officials. These and others already before the Government demand a thorough examination based on facts and statistics. As Hon'ble Members are aware the Government have recently set up a small Committee consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials to carefully examine the various proposals and make recommendations. I am glad to inform the House that the Committee has already started work and it is hoped it will complete it with the promptness which its importance demands.

As the Hon'ble Members were told the other day, the Government of India are starting a central marketing organisation and this Government in common with British Provinces and other Indian States have also been invited to co-operate with them in

[Dewan.]

this matter. I need not recall to your minds the fact that the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India examined carefully the present methods of marketing of agricultural products in India. They found that the average cultivator was a very small unit, generally ignorant and always incapable of influencing the methods of marketing of his products. They therefore urged the necessity for Government intervention in the matter and recommended the initiation of a comprehensive scheme of marketing survey and development. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee generally endorsed these recommendations. At the Provincial Economic Conference 1934, it was generally agreed that of all practical measures for improving economic conditions, an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities for agricultural products offered the best immediate prospects of substantial results. It is our hope also that through such efforts the agriculturists will be able to secure a better price for their produce. The development of this organisation will, I understand, be by different stages. Markets for different articles have to be first studied and surveyed, such for instance as places of production and consumption ; standards devised which will be recognised by tarde and improved and uniform methods of packing of a particular variety of goods adopted. Further, these activities will include an attempt at better organisation and control of markets with a view to securing scientific distribution of particular variety of goods based on the Law of Supply and Demand. By minimising the profits of the middleman the organisation will endeavour to secure the agriculturist fair price for his produce. To effectively co-operate with the Central Organisation at Delhi, Government had intended to set up a small Organisation here and a demand for that purpose was placed before the Assembly on the 21st instant. It was also our intention to approach the Agricultural Research Council for a contribution from the funds of the Government of India set apart for this purpose, after obtaining the blessings of the Assembly in favour of the scheme. I am, however, sorry to note that the House refused the demand, although in the course of discussion the need for such an organisation and its utility were not seriously disputed. I feel constrained to remark that if Government should decide to accept the verdict of the Assembly and isolate themselves from such an admittedly useful medium for consolidating and developing the much neglected trade prospects of the country, a very valuable opportunity will be lost both to the agriculturists and others whom this scheme is intended to benefit.

I have so far dealt with the distressing situation in which we find ourselves and have indicated the lines on which attempts are being made to help the agriculturists to tide over the present difficulties. But no scheme of relief, in my opinion, is complete unless it takes note of the other problem of the economic development of the country. The experiences of the slump period have established two unmistakable facts. The price of agricultural produce has generally suffered more than that of manufactured goods, because of overproduction and the growing economic nationalism in the raw-material-importing countries and the consequent restriction on imports. The other fact which follows from this is that countries where there is a sort of balance between production of raw materials and manufactured goods are better able to stave off the effects of economic depression and are in a position to bargain with their manufacturing competitors in respect of the trade in raw material. Turning to our own problems in Travancore, one is confronted with the paradox of a State rich in resources of a nature rarely met with elsewhere and neither lacking in man-power and yet its population almost rural steeped in indebtedness of a staggering magnitude. Does it not indicate a want of adjustment somewhere in the economic structure of the State? Agriculture is no doubt our basic industry and will continue as such. But if I may hazard an opinion the development of other industries and the exploitation of our own resources have not kept pace with the requirements of time. Any measures, therefore, designed to improve the economic condition of our people must aim at a simultaneous development of industries along with improvements in agricultural conditions. I take this opportunity of assuring the Hon'ble Members that the Government of His Highness are ardently devoted to a policy of industrial and economic development of the State. And in its pursuit they welcome the co-operation and support of the people, for, in this matter of the augmentation of the wealth of the State, there can be nothing but community of interests between the Government and the people.

In this connection I may mention that as Hon'ble Members are aware the Government have already sanctioned the setting up of a Rubber Factory in Trivandrum. The machinery are now on the way to Trivandrum and the building is expected to be completed in the course of the next few weeks. It is hoped that the factory will be a going concern in the near future.

It will, I am sure, interest Hon'ble Members to know that Government have investigated the possibilities in the China clay and Porcelain industry in the State. The Head of the Ceramic

[Dewan].

department of the Benares Hindu University was recently invited by Government to conduct investigations and his report is now before Government. From these investigations, it is gratifying to observe that sufficient clay deposits exist on the shores of the Kanjirode Kayal in the Quilon Taluk and in the Warkalay Hills and that at the rate of 20,000 tons of crude clay per year there is sufficient stuff for removal for a century or more. The possibilities of preparing the clay for sizing cotton yarn and the prospects of establishing a factory for the purpose have also been investigated. The Expert has reported that in view of the excellent quality of our clay there is every prospect of working out a scheme on successful commercial basis. He has further reported that all necessary raw materials for producing porcelain and refractory goods of a superior quality exist in abundance in Travancore and that a porcelain factory can, with advantage, be established here. The report is being carefully examined by Government.

At our request, the Government of India were pleased to place the service of Mr. Kamesam, the Timber Preservation Expert, on deputation to study and investigate the possibilities of utilising our enormous forest wealth. Mr. Kamesam has submitted his report and the Government propose to adopt at once some of his recommendations which will, it is anticipated, result in much saving. He has recommended the treatment of Timber by "Ascu" which consists in the impregnation of a special compound of arsenic and copper under pressure into wood and the employment of such treated timber for bridges, buildings, electric and telephone posts. Out of the total of about 295 miles of transmission and distribution lines that have been proposed for the Pallivasal scheme it has been recommended that an all-wood construction for about 222 miles may be used resulting in an anticipated saving of Rs. 5½ lakhs. As a first step, however, the Electrical Engineer has agreed to the use of "Ascu" in the construction of 11 K. V. transmission line alone. It is estimated that a saving of about Rs. 1½ lakhs can be expected within the next three years on this head.

While I am on this subject I may mention that the work in connection with the Pallivasal project has made considerable progress during the last year. One of the main items of work in connection with the project is the construction of a water tunnel of about two miles in length, a good portion of which has already been completed. The excavation of the pipe line route is practically finished and all other works connected with the project are well in hand and, thanks to the enthusiasm of the Electrical Engineer and the Tunnel Expert, it has been possible so far to keep the construction programme to well within the original scheduled programme.

Hon'ble Members will be glad to hear that already negotiations are in progress with certain big commercial concerns interested in some industries in North Travancore for the sale of power. On the whole the scheme promises to fulfil all the expectations which were formed at its initiation. It must be a matter of great gratification to us that His Highness the Maha Raja has graciously consented to lay the corner stone of the Power House early in March next, thus signalising his abiding interest in the industrial development of the State. I may also mention that this will be the first occasion when a Ruler of Travancore visits the Devicolam Division. One pleasing feature of the Pallivasal Project is, I must say, the increasing importance it brings to the hitherto much neglected Devicolam Division. My tours in that Division soon after I assumed office have convinced me of the immence wealth of that Division which lies unexplored. Its problems and the possibilities of exploiting its resources in these days of unemployment are engaging the earnest attention of Government.

Any plan designed to ameliorate the economic condition of the people should, it will be admitted, give due importance to the development and revival of the various cottage industries of Travancore. As in other parts of India, cottage industries here also have in the past occupied an important place in the life of the rural population. But unfortunately they are found today in various stages of decay so much so the agriculturist has lost that something on which he could fall back during off seasons or unfavourable climatic conditions. The Department of Industries is at present examining and studying the lines on which the development and revival of cottage industries in the State could be effected. The object in view will be the development of these industries not only by popularising the existing methods in vogue in the various industries but also the teaching of improved and standardised methods. With the availability of cheap electric power in the State within the next two years it is to be hoped that cottage industries will once again take their place in rural Travancore. As a preliminary to their development it is necessary that a survey of such industries in the State should be conducted. The object of such a survey will be the collection of detailed information regarding cottage industries, such as the methods in vogue, the tools and appliances in use, the number of persons employed in a particular industry, the availability of the requisite raw materials and markets for the finished products. Such information will be of immense advantage to the department in deciding which industries deserve immediate encouragement and which others admit of improved methods and innovations. The Government propose to sanction a survey to be conducted Taluk by Taluk, with the assistance of Tahsildars who will

[Dewan.]

collect the preliminary information as per the questionnaire to be issued by the Director of Industries. It is under contemplation that further detailed enquiries should be entrusted to an officer to be detailed for that work under the Department of Industries.

Before leaving this subject, I would warn the House that there is no short cut to the improvement of economic conditions which could only be attained by steady and co-ordinated work; by agricultural propaganda and by development of our resources and industries. It will depend again on the co-operation of the people and on the active assistance which the educated classes will be able to render to the administration. At present various departments of State share the work of economic development and reconstruction, with the inevitable result that an absence of co-ordination of efforts often leads either to a lack of policy or its continuity. Our problems have reached such a stage that a co-ordinating agency will help the pursuit of sustained and planned action in the field of rural and economic reconstruction. This matter, I may mention in passing, is engaging my serious thought.

As Hon'ble Members are aware the Report of the Retrenchment Committee has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. The Committee's recommendation regarding the abolition of certain appointments and reduction of some establishments were carefully examined and orders have already been passed thereon. The other recommendation of the Committee regarding Standardisation of salaries has been under the consideration of Government since then. Keeping in view the fact that the scales of pay should be sufficiently attractive to secure the right type of individuals but at the same time not to be an unnecessary burden to the tax-payer, the Government have revised the existing scales of pay in the several departments. This revision is expected to result in a reduction of Rs. 4,71,000 per annum in the average cost when the scheme is in full operation. To check the steady rise in expenditure the period during which an increment is earned will be doubled in most cases and the amount of increment substantially reduced. As the existing scales of pay consist of a very large number of varying and overlapping scales as a result of which officers with more or less similar qualifications serving in different departments have meagre chances of promotion, the number of scales have been substantially reduced. The number of scales in vogue is 249, while in the proposed scheme it has been reduced to 50 and the pay of the various grades in the different departments made practically uniform. It was ordered already that all appointments made after 32-10-1109/14-6-1934 will be subject to revision per the standards now sanctioned. Those subordinates who held

permanent or *Sub-protem* posts on that date will, however, retain the old scales of pay till their appointment is changed by promotion to any higher grade. The revised scales of pay will come into force with effect from 1-7-1110/13-2-1935.

Another matter of allied interest is the thorny problem of the representation of the various communities in the services. I need not reiterate His Highness's assurance that all classes of His Highness's subjects will be afforded an opportunity of serving the State. With this object in view a Public Service Recruitment Committee was appointed and they have already submitted their report which has since become a subject of considerable controversy. It was also discussed and analysed on the floor of both the Houses and the impression left is one of absolute lack of harmony between any two opinions. In this maze of controversy the Government decided that the report and the whole question of recruitment to the Services should be examined by an officer of high status who could bring to bear judicial detachment on the problem. As Hon'ble Members know, Dr. G. D. Nokes, a Judge of the High Court, has been at work already and his recommendations are expected to reach Government within the next few weeks. He is further charged with the duty of drafting rules and regulations for the constitution of a Public Services Commission. As soon as these and his other recommendations are received, Government will seriously consider the desirability of setting up a Public Services Commission in the State.

Hon'ble Members, I should, before I conclude, refer to one or two matters in which not only Travancore's interests are vitally affected but which have agitated the whole of South India-I refer to the Rubber Restriction Scheme and the condition of cocoanut trade. As Hon'ble Members are aware the Rubber Restriction Scheme was put into operation in India from 1st June 1934. In view of the fact that no information was available regarding the basis on which the quota for the respective parties was fixed, this Government while formally agreeing to the scheme, reserved to themselves the right to press for a revision of their basic quota later on if the statistics warranted such a procedure. The Indian Rubber Licensing Committee since then went into the question in minute detail and collected complete and accurate statistics of the area of rubber cultivation in South India including Travancore. From the report of this Committee it is seen that the acreage under rubber cultivation in this State at the end of 1932 was 97,654'61 acres. It was clear that in calculating the quota for South India the export from the Alleppey Port had not been taken into consideration. This report

[Dewan.]

and the figures formed a reliable and reasonable basis for placing the case of Travancore for an enhanced quota before the International Committee. Government have accordingly submitted representations to the Government of India to move the International Committee to enhance our quota on the basis of the figures now available. Necessarily also, this Government have to postpone legislation to enforce the Rubber Restriction Scheme untill the result of our representation for the raising of the quota is known. I am happy to say that we have reasons to believe that the International Committee may favourably decide this question and substantially increase our quota.

As I said another matter of vital importance to Travancore is the condition of our cocoanut trade. It is a commonplace that the prosperity of the West Coast is essentially bound up with the state of this industry. In pre-war days, owing to a series of fortunate circumstances and under the protection of an import duty, Indian producers were able to secure and maintain almost a monopoly in Indian markets. But immediately following the war certain factors such as the use of substitutes for cocoanut produce and the huge investments in cocoanut plantations abroad have entered the picture, leading to overproduction and the consequential unprecedented fall in prices. The surplus stock in the markets of the world, it is estimated now, approximates to one year's normal consumption. The general economic depression led to a decrease in the consumption of cocoanut produce such as fats and oil. The increase in production and decrease in consumption induced each consuming country to conserve the available markets for itself. Thus the American markets were reserved almost exclusively for Philippine cocoanuts. And the consumers in the continent of Europe also got their supplies mainly from their own Colonies and Dependencies. But in India unfortunately the Indian grower is faced with keen competition in his own markets which were hitherto his close preserve. This Government have always held the view that any reduction in the rate of import duty or tariff value is decidedly to the detriment of the Indian growers, and have time and again represented their views to the Government of India whenever the latter were engaged in examining the question of revising the tariffs or altering the rate of duty. It was felt that we were losing our points for lack of representation on organisations which might present our case and support it in the Councils of the Government of India. For this among other reasons, Travancore secured representation on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At the very first meeting of the advisory Board of this Council at

which we were represented, the Report of the Special Cocoanut Officer came up for discussion. Our claims for protection were strongly urged and in consequence the report was referred for fuller consideration to a Sub-Committee of the Board. Memoranda setting forth our claims for protection and meeting objections raised by competing interests were submitted to this Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee has just concluded its labours and the Government feel that our position has been fully appreciated by the members of this Committee. With renewed confidence this Government hope to pursue this matter to the utmost extent of our efforts.

The Joint sitting terminated at 12-25 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Śri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

FIRST COUNCIL.

FOURTH SESSION.

Tu sday, the 29th January, 1935/16th Makaram, 1110.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. IV—No. 2.

CONTENTS.

			Pages
1.	Members sworn	...	17
2.	Questions and Answers	...	17 - 27
3.	Adjournment motions—notice of	...	28 - 29
4.	Panel of Chairmen—announcement of	...	29
5.	Statement laid on the table	...	30
6.	Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of—procedure *re*	...	31
7.	Demands for supplementary grants:—		
	Demand II—Public Works Department	...	31 - 33
	Do. V—Agriculture and Fisheries	..	33 - 47
	Do. VI—Land Revenue	...	47 - 55
	Do. XI—Administration of Justice	...	55 - 57
	Do. XV—Medical	...	57 - 60
	Do. XVII—Public Health and Sanitation	...	60 - 61
	Do XXIV—Stationery and Printing	...	61 - 63
	Do. XXV—Co-operative Department	...	63 - 64
	Do. XXVII—Miscellaneous Charges	...	64 - 73
8.	Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of	...	74 - 90
9.	Annexures—(i) Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 16th January 1935.		
	(ii) Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1108 M. E.		

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*).

FIRST COUNCIL

VOLUME IV—NUMBER 2.
FOURTH SESSION—1935/1110.

Tuesday, the 29th January, 1935/16th Makaram, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the Clock with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., Ll. D., Dewan—President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and then signed the Rolls :—

1. Rao Sahib N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D. (*Chief Secretary to Government.*)
2. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L., (*Financial Secretary to Government*).
3. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*).
4. Mr. James Simpson, M. B. ch. B., (*Darbar Physician*).
5. Mr. R. M. Statham, M. A., I. E. S., C. I. E., (*Director of Public Instruction*)
6. Mr. G. B. E. Truscott, (*Chief Engineer*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai (*Commerce and Industry South*) : Sir, I wish to raise a point of order for your ruling. In the matter of answering oral questions, the list that was furnished to the members of the other House contained the answers also, so that they were enabled to frame the supplementary questions after looking into the answers sufficiently early. But the list that was furnished

G. P. T. 1346. 350. 13-8-1110.

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

to us does not contain the answers, so much so we are handicapped and are at a disadvantage. I wish to know why this differentiation should be shown between the members of the two Houses.

President : So far as the Chair is concerned, it has merely to carry out the Standing Orders of this House. According to the Standing Orders recently amended in the other House, that provision has been laid down. The Standing Orders of this House do not contain such a provision.

Departmental appeals preferred before the Land Revenue Commissioner in 1109.

1. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of departmental appeals preferred before the Land Revenue Commissioner in 1109 ;

(*b*) the number disposed of, specifying (i) the number sanctioned and (ii) the number rejected and stating the names of the parties therein ;

(*c*) the number remaining still undisposed of ; and

(*d*) the reasons for and the duration of their pendency?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) to (*d*) A *statement furnishing the necessary information is placed on the table.

Opening of a Village Panchayat at Kumarakam.

2. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they had stated that a Village Panchayat would be opened at Kumarakam ;

(*b*) if so, when ; and

(*c*) when it would be possible for the Panchayat being opened ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : (*a*) and (*b*) No. A notification under Section 3 (1) of the Village Panchayat Regulation proposing the constitution of a Village Panchayat at Kumarakam and inviting objections, if any, of the villagers to the proposal was published in the Gazette dated the 9th May 1933.

(*c*) The Panchayat will be established after information is received from the Division Peishkar, Kottayam, as regards the elected members of the Panchayat.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇതുപോലെ വില്ലേജ പഞ്ചായത്തു് കോടതികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

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*Vide Appendix I – page 27.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: ഇതു് പഞ്ചായത്തു് കോടതികളല്ല. വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ആണു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് എട്ടു് പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ വേറെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: നിശ്ചയമില്ലാ.

Kottayam—Kumarakam road.

3. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the budget allotment for the Kottayam-Kumarakam road for the last year, 1109 ;

(*b*) whether the whole of that amount was expended ;

(*c*) if not, the reason therefor ;

(*d*) when proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Kumarakam road were started ;

(*e*) their present stage ;

(*f*) the stage at which the construction of the Chempakacheril bridge is ;

(*g*) whether its estimate has been prepared ;

(*h*) if so, the amount ; and

(*i*) if not, when it will be possible for the construction of the road being taken up ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : (*a*) The original amount was Rs. 5,000 and it was first reduced to Rs. 4,000 and then to Rs. 1,500.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Due to non-acquisition of lands.

(*d*) 24-6-1933.

(*e*) The valuation statements have been returned to the Revenue Department after verification by the P. W. D.

(*f*) (*g*) (*h*) Estimate is under preparation.

(*i*) After the acquisition of lands required is completed and estimate for the bridge is sanctioned.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon : With regard to part (f) when does the Chief Engineer expect to finish the estimate of the bridge ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Very soon.

Joining the Vaikom-Vetchoor Road with Kottayam Kumarakam Road.

4. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any proposal has been received by them or the Chief Engineer that the Vaikom-Vetchoor Road should be joined to Kottayam *via* Kumarakam; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A portion of the work has already been done and what is left is engaging the attention of Government.

Erection of a lamp-post at the entrance to the Vadakumkara canal, Kumarakam.

5. ***Mr. M. N. Naraayna Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people of Kumarakam have applied to them that a lamp-post be erected at the entrance to the Vadakumkara canal, Kumarakam; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An estimate is being prepared and further action will be taken in due course.

Sanctioning a ferry boat at the Mutterimata crossing.

6. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the public have applied to them that a ferry boat be sanctioned at the Mutterimata crossing, Kumarakam; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A report has been called for from the Division Officer, Kottayam.

Establishment of a Sub-Registrar's Office for Muzhuvannur.

7. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial praying for including Mazhuvannur pakuthi within the jurisdiction of the Kunnatnad Sub-Registrar's Office or, in the alternative, for establishing a separate Sub-Registrar's Office at Mazhuvannur? What action has been taken by the Government in respect of this?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The answer is in the negative.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Municipal Councils*) : The next question being an important one, and as the member who has given notice of the same is absent, I request the permission of the Chair to ask the Official member to answer it.

Mr. S. Adam Sait (*Nominated*) : Sir, I have received a letter from Mr. Hassan Sait allowing me to ask the question.

Secretary to the Council : No letter has been received by me.

President : As the Secretary has told you, he has not received any letter allowing you to ask the question on his behalf. If you want to ask the question on his behalf, I have no objection to allow you to do so.

(*Mr. S. Adam Sait then put question No. 8 standing in the name of Mr. Jacob Hassan Sait.*)

Auctioning away of lands given as security for debts.

8. ***Mr. Jacob Hassan Sait** (*Commerce and Industry, No th*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the fact that parts of lands given as security for debts are very often auctioned away for small arrears of landtax without the knowledge of the creditors ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : Lands given as security for debts are sometimes auctioned for arrears of tax due in respect of such lands, as Sirkar tax is the first charge. The sales are conducted after due publication of notification in the Gazette and locally and are not kept out of the knowledge of the creditors.

Opening a new road from the 12th mile of the Todupuzha Arakulam road to the Velliamattom Estate Road.

9. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any petitions have been received from the public regarding the opening of a new road from the 12th mile of the Todupuzha-Arakulam road to the Todupuzha-Velliamattom road ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Yes.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല നടപടിയും നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

Mr G. B. E. Truscott: Yes.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അങ്ങനെ അപേക്ഷ അയച്ചിട്ട് എത്രനാളായി?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: The application was recived by the Chief Engineer on 21-10-1933.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതിനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിന് വല്ല പ്രാരംഭസർവെയും നടത്തണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: No

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർവെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്കായി ആർഡറുംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I have not made any arrangements for surveying the area.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇനിയെങ്കിലും അതിലേക്കു ആർഡർ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Orders will be issued on receipt of instructions from Government.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether this particular road has been recommended by the District Road Board ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I am afraid I have to ask for notice. Certainly the road is very useful. But my estimate for that is Rs. 22,500. I am afraid we can't think of opening it at the present time.

Opening a road from the 10th mile of the Todupuzha-Arakulam road to the Pullikanom Tea Estate Road.

10. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether any petitions have been received regarding the opening of a road from the 10th mile of the Todupuzha-Arakulam road to the Pullikanom Tea Estate road ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Yes.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതിന്റെ പ്രാരംഭമായി വല്ല നടപടിയും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: No. I might say that this road is from the 10th mile of the Todupuzha-Arakulam road and the cost of it, as I estimate it, will be 1½ lakhs of rupees.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിനോടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പാറമേട്ടിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു ഏതെങ്കിലും മാർഗമുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I do not think there is any approach road.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതിലേക്കു ഒരു റോഡ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Sir, that is a matter of opinion.

President : I have not heard him.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : The member asks if I think that it is necessary to have a road.

President : Yes, it is a matter of opinion.

Construction of a building for the Municipal Council, Padmanabhapurm.

11. *Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Will the Government be pleased to furnish information regarding the following points :

(*a*) whether there had been representations at the 24th to the 28th Sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly on behalf of the Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram, for the grant of a suitable site for the construction of a building for the Municipal Office ?

(*b*) whether the Government have decided to shift the Tuckalai Telephone Exchange Office from its present site to the Jail compound and, if so, when ;

(*c*) whether the necessary site for the purpose has been surrendered by the Commissioner of Police to the Chief Engineer, and if so, when ;

(*d*) whether they have decided to surrender the present Telephone Exchange site to the Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram, for the construction of the Municipal Office, and, if so, when ;

(*e*) whether any orders have been issued to the Chief Engineer to take necessary steps for the early construction of the new building for the Tuckalai Telephone Exchange inside the Jail compound and to provide the necessary funds for the work in the preliminary budget for 1109 ;

(*f*) whether the Government have asked the Chief Engineer to forward to them the necessary plan and estimate for the construction of a Section and Telephone Office in the Jail compound ; and

(*g*) whether any provision has been made for the construction of the Section and Telephone Office at Tuckalai during the year 1110 ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott ; (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, when the new building is completed.

(*c*) Yes, on 15-11-1933/30-3-1109.

(*d*) Yes, after the new building is completed.

(e) Yes.
(f) Yes.
(g) No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether the construction of the new building has been started or not.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know when Government proposes to take up that work

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: When funds are available.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there was an order by the previous Dewan that necessary funds would be provided in the budget of 1110 from the department?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: If the member will give me notice, I will get him the necessary answer.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether steps will be taken to expedite the surrender of the proposed site to the Municipality?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: I am afraid we cannot give up that building until we have a new building to take its place.

Agreement with the X-ray expert.

12. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any agreement between them and the present X-ray expert before he was entertained in the service, and if so, what are its terms; and

(b) whether the agreement has been renewed, if so, when, and what are the new terms and what was the necessity for such a renewal?

Mr. James Simpson: (a) There was no agreement. The offer of his services was accepted by Government on the following conditions—

(i) That he should proceed to England and obtain a Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology in Cambridge or London and that, after qualification, he should visit and see the practical working of the Electro-Therapeutic Departments in the various London Hospitals for a period of three months at his own expense.

(ii) That on return from England after taking the Diploma and acquiring the practical experience as stated above, he would be appointed as an Assistant Surgeon on the minimum pay in the existing cadre.

(iii) That an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, would also be given him for the special work he was to do in addition to his

own duties as a member of the department but that the payment of the allowance would be made only after the X-ray apparatus was fitted up in the General Hospital and work in that direction was actually begun.

(b) There was no renewal of any agreement. When the X-ray Department in the General Hospital was made a full-time institution, the present Specialist was appointed as Radiologist from November 1933 on a revised scale of pay of Rs. 200-50/450 subject to the following conditions —

(i) That if he reverted to the general cadre at any time owing to ill-health, he should not claim seniority by virtue of his pay;

(ii) That he would be given 50 per cent of the total X-ray receipts which he should share with his Assistant in the ratio of 2 : 1 ; and

(iii) That the risk allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem given to him would be stopped from the date of his getting a pay of Rs. 300 in the new scale.

These changes were made because the services of a full-time Radiologist were found necessary and because the Radiologist's work was risky and arduous.

Supply of medicines to Government hospitals for the year 1110.

13 ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points :

(a) who was given the contract for the supply of medicines for the use of the Government hospitals for the year 1110 ;

(b) when was the contract given ; and

(c) whether the Government hospitals in the State have been supplied with all the necessary medicines and, if so, by what time?

Mr. James Simpson: (a) The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) On the 13th June 1934.

(c) All the hospitals except those in the Hill stations such as Peermade, Devicolam, Manjayoor and Udumbanshola have been supplied by the close of December 1934.

Appointment of the Controller of Stationery and Printing.

14. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to state the reason for the delay in appointing the Controller of Stationery and Printing provided for in the budget in 1110?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It is still under the consideration of Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know what is it that is under the consideration of Government? Is it about the personnel?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The appointment of the Controller.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether it was not decided at the time of the budget that a Controller should be appointed?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The person to be appointed as Controller is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether any advertisement has been made in the Government Gazette inviting applications for the Controller's post.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Appendix 1.

***Vide* answer to question No. 1.**

Departmental appeals preferred to the Land Revenue and Incom Tax Commissioner in 1109.

1 No. of Departmental appeals preferred to the Land Revenue Commissioner.	2 Number disposed of.	3 Number remaining undisposed of.	4 Reasons for and duration of the pendency.
6	3	3	(1) 28/09. Filed on 19-10-09 (2) 38 and 40/09 Filed on 28-12-09 The Cases will be disposed of soon

Number allowed with names of parties.	Number rejected with names of parties.
2	1
1. K. Paramesvaran Pillai. 2. V. K. Narayanan.	1. M. Gopala Pillai.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

President : I have received notice of a motion for adjournment of the House from Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai. The motion runs thus :—

> " I wish to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the grave situation that has now arisen in Nanjinad by the failure of crops on account of the drought".

I should have expected that, after the full, clear and exhaustive statements that were made on the floor of the House by the Dewan of Travancore in which he had discussed this question to a great extent, expressing the grave anxiety of Government and also their desire to grapple with the situation as early and as effectively as may lie within their power, it may not be considered necessary by any member of the House to bring forward an adjournment motion. All the same all that the Chair has got to consider in deciding the relevancy of the motion is whether it comes within the four corners of the provisions relating to an adjournment motion. Judged from that standard, I must say that I see no reason to disallow it.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Sir, I object to the motion.

President : An objection having been taken, I shall now ascertain whether the member has the leave of the House to make the motion.

As many Honourable members as are in favour of the motion being discussed will please rise in their places.

On counting, it was found that there was not the requisite number as per the rules.

President : I have now to announce that leave has been refused.

There is yet another motion put into my hands for the adjournment of the House. It is from Mr. E. P. Varghese. It reads thus :—

> " I request that the Council be adjourned to discuss the re-classification of the Christian communities of the State contained in the General Circular of Government R. O. C No. 5445/34, dated the 30th July 1934, on which statistics have been collected for the use of the Special Officer for Public Service Recruitment and which is a matter of urgent public importance."

So far as the Chair is concerned, in deciding this question, it has at the first place to ascertain from Government whether any official communication of the nature that is referred to in this motion has been issued by Government.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I may state for the information of the House that the Government have not issued any communique on the subject of re classification of Christians. All that has been done is that a circular confidential in nature has been issued to the Heads of Departments for collecting and sending up to Government certain information for their use. Nothing more has been done in the matter.

President: In the light of that information, it is quite evident, I suppose, that both the member who brought forward this motion and the House in general will be greatly handicapped in that any material on which the discussion will proceed will not be before the House. The Chief Secretary on behalf of Government has pointed out that a confidential circular has been issued'

Then the next point that arises out of this is whether the matter proposed to be discussed is a matter of public importance. I grant it is. But it should also be a matter of recent occurrence. In this case, the member himself points out that this supposed circular was issued on 30th July 1934. It is obvious therefore that it is not a matter of recent occurrence. For these reasons, I rule the motion out of order.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

President: Under rule 3 (i) of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I have nominated Mr. L. A. Lampard and Mr. K. Padmanabha Panickar to the Panel of Chairmen for the current session of the Council.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr R. Nilakanta Pillai : Sir, under rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand,	Amount in Rupees	Particulars.
	(1109)	
VIII. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation—Public Health & Sanitation.	500	Under "Prevention of Epidemics" for the Peermade Taluk.
IX. Police.	930	Under Police Commissioner's Office contingencies—Fees to Vakils.
X. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2800	For the construction of masonry boundary pillars at the Neendakara anchorage.
Do.	20,000	For the removal of the sand accretion at the Alleppey Pier.
XII. Administration of Justice.	250	Under Travelling Allowance for the Head Sirkar Vakil's Department.
Do.	1,350	Under 16 A. High Court—Travelling Allowance.
XXII. Ports.	6,075	Being the cost of 50 new trucks supplied to the Alleppey Port by the P. W. D.
Do.	20,402	Being the amount paid to the Royal Indian Marine in connection with the employment of H. M. I. S. "Investigator" for the survey of the Neendakara anchorage.
Do.	27,783	Do. Do. for the survey of the Quilon Roadstead.
	(1110)	
II. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	70,000	For the construction of the building urgently required for the Leper Colony at Noornad.
VIII. Customs.	1,000	To meet the expenditure on account of taking delivery of banderols required in connection with the imposition of excise duty on matches.

PROCEDURE RE DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

President: As per the agenda, the next business is Demands for Supplementary Grants and then presentation and consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1108 M. E. I think before the House proceeds to discuss the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, I should lay down the procedure for the information of the House in that connection.

As the Report of the Public Accounts Committee comes up for consideration today, I shall briefly explain the procedure to be adopted in discussing the Report on the floor of this House, since, this is the first time that the House has to deal with such a report. The Financial Secretary will present the Report, and as laid down in rule 14 of the Public Accounts Committee (Supplemental) Rules, he will move that the Report be taken into consideration. This motion need not be seconded, as it is not really a substantive motion but a device intended to afford an opportunity for a general discussion on the Report. In conformity with the practice in the Legislative Assembly, the Financial Secretary's motion will not also be put to the vote of the House.

No resolutions in respect of the Report, as contemplated in rule 14 referred to above, have been received by me. So, the House can proceed straight with the discussion on the Financial Secretary's motion. The members can speak on the Report generally and the House may utilise for the debate all the time available today after the discussion of the Demands for Supplementary Grants. In order that there may be a full discussion on the whole of the Report, every member will be allowed a maximum of ten minutes.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

DEMAND II—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: Sir, I move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 8,200 under Public Works—Demand II, for the construction of masonry boundary pillars at Neendakara anchorage.

The Electrical Engineer moved Government last year to instruct the Principal Port Officer to take detail soundings of the sea for a few miles about the Neendakra bar for finding a safe place of anchorage for steamers in close proximity to Neendakara for the landing of electric plant machinery and other heavy materials for the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme. The Principal Port Officer suggested a marine survey of the Neendakara anchorage being carried out by the officers of the Marine Survey of India who were

[Mr. G. B. E. Truscott.]

then engaged in resurveying the Quilon Road-stead. The survey was accordingly carried out and as a result the Principal Port Officer reported that 2 masonry boundary pillars should be constructed so as to enable captains of vessels to obtain a position for anchorage off Neendakara. The Chief Engineer prepared an estimate for the work for Rs. 8,230 in June 1934 and Government sanctioned special funds to the extent of Rs. 8200. The sanction was received too late for the work being carried out last year as expected. The provision therefore lapsed. I therefore ask that this sum of Rs. ⁸,200 may be passed as a supplementary grant to the budget for 1110.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഒന്നായ തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും പീരുമേടുതാലൂക്കിലേക്ക് ഏഴു മൈൽ ദൂരത്തിൽ ഒരു റോഡ് വേണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു ഒന്നര ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാകുമെന്നു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ പറയുന്നു. സാധാരണയായി ഒരുതാലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും ആ താലൂക്കിനോടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിലേക്കു ഗതാഗതംചെയ്വാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായ ഒന്നോ ഒന്നിലധികമോ നല്ലറോഡുകൾ എവിടേയും സുലഭമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ തൊടുപുഴ താലൂക്കിനോടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പീരുമേടു താലൂക്കിലേക്കു ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഒരു വില്ലേജു റോഡുപോലുമില്ല. ഈ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററ് സമ്മേളനത്തിലും അതിന് മുമ്പിലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററ് സമ്മേളനത്തിലും പ്രതിവാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr Komilezhathu Sankaran: നീണ്ടകരപ്പാലം മെമ്പർ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: നീണ്ടകരപ്പാലംതന്നെയല്ല അതിനപ്പുറത്തെപ്പാലവും മററുമൊക്കെ ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. (ചിരി).

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Karunagapalli*): ഒരു താലൂക്കിലേക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം മറെറാരുതാലൂക്കിലേക്ക് ഡൈവർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലേ? തിരുവനന്തപുരം വാട്ടർസപ്ലൈക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയിൽനിന്നല്ലേ നീണ്ടകരപ്പാലത്തിലേക്ക് പണം അനുവദിച്ചത്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ തരത്തിൽ പണം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നനയം തീരെ അനാശാസ്യമാണെന്ന് കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിലും കൗൺസിലിലും വളരെ ശക്തിയായി പ്രതിവാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: അനാശാസ്യമെന്ന് മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത് നീണ്ടകരപ്പാലം പണിനടത്തിയതാണൊ, അതല്ല പണം ഡൈവർട്ട് ചെയ്തതാണൊ?

Mr J. John Kattakayam: മററു സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രതിവാദിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു പ്രസിഡൻറു പറയുന്നതിനാൽ തല്ക്കാലം ഇത്രധികം സംസാരിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

President: In connection with supplementary demands, I have to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the discussions for or against are to be confined to points which are related or which are at issue. I cannot allow the Honourable members to discuss on questions which have no bearing on the demand now before the House.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ കൂടുതലായി എനിക്കു ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയുവാനില്ല.

President: Moved that Government be granted a supplementary sum of Rs. 8,200 under Demand-II Public Works for the construction of masonry boundary pillars at Neendakara Anchorage.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND V—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant not exceeding Rs. 10,445 under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries.

President: It would facilitate discussion and perhaps help the allotment of funds by Honourable members if the three items are referred to separately. Some members may be willing to vote for one item, some others may be in favour of two items and others in favour of all the three items. Therefore, it would be convenient if the Honourable member while moving the demand confines his speech to item No. 1, *viz.*, the appointment of Marketing Officers and staff.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, the first item is the appointment of Marketing Officers and staff. The amount required for the purpose is Rs. 3,440. The idea of Government is to appoint two Marketing Officers, one on Rs. 200-10/2-250 and the other on Rs. 100-10/2-150 with a small staff of a peon and a clerk to each of the Officers. One of the Officers will be in charge of all matters relating to crops and the other Officer will be in charge of live-stock, animal-husbandary products, poultry, eggs and fish. The proposal for

[Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

he appointment of Marketing Officers is based on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the Provincial Economic Conference of 1934. The Royal Commission, after a careful study of the existing methods of marketing in India of agricultural produce, found that the average Indian cultivator is a small holder who produced only small quantities of surplus produce for sale. They also found that the cultivator in India seldom got an adequate return for his labour. This was mainly due to his ignorance of the conditions obtaining in consuming centres. It was therefore not possible to stimulate production or effect any improvements in the quality of the products they made. The Royal Commission therefore recommended to the Government of India that the Government should go to the rescue of the cultivators by instituting a careful enquiry into the existing methods of marketing, detecting the difficulties and demonstrating improvements.

The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee also endorsed this view. In 1934 there was a Provincial Economic Conference. They expressed the view that of all the practical measures for improving the economic conditions an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities for agricultural products offers the best immediate prospects of substantial results. Acting on these recommendations the Government of India decided to appoint a staff of Marketing Officers consisting of a Marketing Expert, five senior Marketing Officers, two junior Marketing Officers and 10 Assistant Marketing Officers. The Provinces also resolved to appoint for each Province a Marketing Officer and three or four Assistant Marketing Officers. The Government of India then decided to send the Marketing Expert to all the Provinces and the States in India so that he may explain to the various Provinces and States the importance of the scheme. Mr. Livingstone, the Marketing Expert, during his tours in South India visited Travancore, saw the Dewan, the Chief Secretary and other important officers and also the representatives of commercial concerns at Alleppey and members of the Chamber of Commerce and had a full discussion with them. He also explained to them the importance of the scheme. Government realised the value of the scheme and therefore they have decided to appoint a Marketing staff. The Indian States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Cochin have already made appointments and when we also make the appointments there will be a chain of Marketing Officers connecting every part of India to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and to one another so that they can collect information on various matters relating to the agricultural products of the country and exchange ideas and work with a common aim for the good of the whole of India. What

they propose to do is to conduct a marketing survey of all the localities beginning from one end of the country to the other. When the marketing survey of one locality is over a report on the same will be prepared and when all the localities are completed they will put all the facts and prepare a consolidated report for the whole of India. Such a report will set out in detail the present marketing methods of all commodities not only in each Province and State but also in respect of inter-Provincial, inter-State and foreign trade so that it will present an All-India picture of the existing conditions which will give us a basis for our future work.

Mr. E. P. Varghese (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether the present Department of Agriculture and Industries will not be able to supply all the information to the Imperial Central Committee?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: No, there is no agency attached to the Agricultural Department to collect all the information which they require.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know the functions that are attended to by the present Trade Agent at Bombay?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: He is engaged in advertising our goods and securing orders for people interested in the export of their goods.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether the Trade Agent at Bombay has nothing to do with the marketing of the products of Travancore?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: He has to do marketing work to the extent to which I have referred.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know the extent, please?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: He will advertise Travancore goods in the markets of Northern India and secure orders for exporters.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): May I know the nature of the qualifications of the Marketing Officers?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: I shall, for the information of the members of the House, read out the qualifications prescribed for the Marketing Officers by the Government of India. The persons appointed as Marketing Officers in the Provinces should be accustomed to a rural environment and show an aptitude for agriculture. They should possess a University Degree in Agriculture Veterinary Science, Commerce or Economics or the M. R. C. V. S. Diploma or be graduates or licentiates of an Indian Agricultural or Veterinary College or hold the Indian Dairy Diploma.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know the number of Inspectors now attached to the Agricultural Department ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: We have got 11 Inspectors.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know the work turned out by these Agricultural Inspectors ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: They are carrying on propaganda for the popularisation of new methods in agriculture. Some are in charge of farms also.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know from the member the nature of the work actually done by each of these Inspectors in the department ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: The details are all published in the annual report.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know from the member whether these Agricultural Inspectors may not be entrusted with this work on account of the present economic depression ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: This is an additional work. We want separate officers to do separate functions.

President: These functions have no relation with the Agricultural Department proper.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: They will present an All-India picture of the situation. These reports will also give suggestions with regard to the standards, grading, packing and other things. This Central Organisation will also secure for us concessions in the matter of transporting goods by ships as well as by rail. In fact if we co-operate with the Government of India and other Indian States in this matter we will get great benefits in the matter of marketing our agricultural products.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether by appointing these Marketing Officers they will be able to find a better market for our cocoanut ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Not only for cocoanuts but for all other products.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether he is in a position to assure the House that by the appointment of the Marketing Officers we will get a better market for the cocoanut products ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Yes.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: To what extent ? Has he got any statistics ?

President: Statistics even before the work is begun ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman (*Nominated*): മാക്കറ്റിംഗ് ആഫീസേർസിനെ നിയമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരുടെ കീഴിലാണൊ, അതല്ല ദിവാൻജിയുടെ കീഴിലാണൊ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള എല്ലാ പ്രവിശ്യകളിലും മററു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അഫ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലും കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരുടെ കീഴിലാണു് അവരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും നിയമിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അവരുടെ കൺട്രോളിലാണൊ ഇവിടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ മാക്കറ്റുകളും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ മാക്കറ്റുകളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് അറിവുകൊടുക്കുക, അതിനെപ്പററി മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളുമായി എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തുക, നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു് ശരിയായവില കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുക, നമ്മുടെ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ഗുണത്തെ വൎദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് വരിക, മുതലായ സംഗതികളാണു് മാക്കറ്റിംഗ് ആഫീസേർസ് ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഈ രാജ്യത്തു എവിടെയെങ്കിലും മാക്കറ്റുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നൊ മാററണമെന്നൊ ഉള്ള വല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഈ മാക്കറ്റിംഗ് ആഫീസേർസിനു് ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: ഇപ്പോൾ ആവക സംഗതികൾകൂടി ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. മുമ്പു് പ്രസ്താവിച്ച ജോലികൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: I beg to oppose this motion.

President: I have not yet put the motion.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Do the Government of India work in... .. ...

President: Moved that a sum of Rs. 3,440 be granted under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries, for the appointment of Marketing Officers and staff.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: I beg to oppose this motion. In the first place I may point out that this proposal was brought to the lower House and it was rejected there.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli cum Kunnattur*): I rise to a point of order.

President: It is always unparliamentary to bring on the floor of one House discussions which have taken place and rejected in the other House.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: The member on the other side of the House said that in other States such appointments were made and so we had to follow suit. I beg to point out that there is a large staff attached to the Agricultural Department and from the answer to the question I put, it is seen that there are eight Agricultural Inspectors attached to the department. With all credit to the department I can say that there is absolutely no work so far as these Agricultural Inspectors are concerned. There is an Inspector at Neyyattinkara and no special work is assigned to him except to go round on circuit and make speeches about agriculture. Excepting that there is absolutely no other work.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: If these Agricultural Inspectors had no work, may I know why the grant for that was not rejected at the annual Budget Session?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: That is a different matter.

President: It is a very relevant matter.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Even at the time of the Budget Session I pointed out that the Agricultural Department is a white elephant and that is doing no work at all.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Does not the member know that this House is not permitted to make any reduction in the demand?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Yes. I oppose the demand on another ground also. The qualifications required for the Marketing Officers are identical with those of the Agricultural Inspectors. During these hard days it is only fair that the present officers attend to this work. We have appointed a Trade Agent at Bombay. How the Trade Agent is working and how he is helping us is known to all of us.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I inform the member that the functions of the Trade Agent and the Marketing Officers vary fundamentally?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Yes. By these new appointments we are not going to gain anything. We have got one Trade Agent at Bombay and we know the work he is doing. Certain articles were published in the local papers about his work. Articles sent to the Trade Agent at Bombay were simply returned. Letters were not answered. To so many queries made by private gentlemen, especially those engaged in commerce, no reply was received.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Does it follow that because the Trade Agent has not done his work properly the Marketing Officers also should follow suit ?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Yes, it is our experience.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Is it the opinion of the member that because the Trade Agent is not functioning properly there should not be any Marketing Officers ?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: It is not necessary that separate appointments should be made. The duties of the proposed Marketing Officers could be assigned to the Agricultural Inspectors. We have got Agricultural Inspectors without any work and they are idling away their whole time. I think that this work can advantageously be done by the Agricultural Inspectors along with their present work. So I oppose this demand.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I rise to oppose this demand ; but before I do so I have to offer a word of personal explanation. Although in a different capacity, as a member of the Finance Committee, I lent my support to this demand. The full-fledged debate elsewhere on this subject and other circumstances induce me now to adopt a different view. I think there is no justification or necessity for Government to maintain two sets of officers, the Trade Agent and the Marketing Officers, whose duties and functions, considerably overlap each other. The Industrial and Economic survey of the country or the exploring of its various resources which the proposed Marketing Officers are expected to undertake could very well be carried on through the various departments of Government. If the Directors of the Industrial and Agricultural Departments and other allied departments do only care to do their duties properly, I think, Government need not incur any additional expenditure for the creation of these new posts. Sir, we have now as our Trade Agent a gentleman in Bombay, who has absolutely no knowledge of this country and its resources and who is not known even in the place of his birth ; and our State has not in the least secured any advantage by his appointment. Those who had been to Bombay recently give us only very discouraging accounts of his activities and achievements. The one and the only result of the appointment of the Trade Agent has been that constant demands have been made on our Treasury for the disbursement of his salary and other expenses connected with his tours, dinners and messing charges. I learn, Sir, that this State had to pay even for the dinners he gave at Bombay and also for his messing charges in the Mascot Hotel ; and perhaps the Director of Industries may be complaining that all allotments for contingency set apart for his department have been completely wiped off to meet the extravagant expenses of this gentleman.

President: Is that an argument in favour of the relaxation of his duty, his dinners and his visits?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, even if these Marketing Officers are appointed, we are sure that they will be likewise wasting our money without bringing any corresponding benefit to us. Sir, we cannot but feel astonished and laugh when we are told that on several occasions articles sent to the Trade Agent either at his instance or at the instance of the Director of Industries were not even delivered, as such an individual is not known anywhere in Bombay either to the Postal or to the Railway authorities and our Government had to pay damages to the persons who despatched the articles. All his achievements till now, we are told, consist in selling a few hundreds of our cocoanuts and some ivory articles worth about Rs. 200 or so.

Why should, I ask, such an officer be allowed to grow fat at the expense of the Travancore tax-payer? Most of us are aware why he is appointed and for what he is appointed. In all these matters the less said the better.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member whether the remedy lies in the abolition of the post or in the appointment of competent men?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: The remedy I think, lies in the first.

The Government always come forward with proposals for the creation of new offices to be filled with useless men who could not bring any benefit to the tax-payer for the money that is expended on their maintenance. This House cannot give its vote to such demands. With these few words I oppose this demand.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Well, Sir, I rise to support the motion; but it must not be understood that I am endorsing every official act. As this is only a supplementary demand that is placed before us, this is not the occasion to offer any criticism on the policy of Government and to point out the vagaries of any department. Some of my non-official Hon'ble friends have misunderstood the proposed Marketing Officer as being an officer who is going to control markets in the concrete. Some of them have taken it that the functions of the proposed Marketing Officers are the same as what the Division Peishkars are doing in connection with markets. Others are thinking that he is some big Hilter in the economic world who would regulate marketing in the abstract. Certainly marketing will be governed hereafter by the laws of supply and demand as heretofore. But in view of the Dewan's address yesterday, and in view of the earlier utterance of His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the Central Legislature, it is

highly necessary that Travancore, the advanced State, must co-operate with British India in all the matters that tend to promote the welfare of the masses. Now, if I am permitted to say, I would state that much more than political reform that we expect in the future the one important thing that attracts the attention of the people of British India and Indian India is the attempt made officially by the Government of India, by His Excellency the Viceroy and also the non-officials led by Mahatma Gandhi for the resuscitation of cottage industries, for making better facilities for marketing and other movements in the economic world. Therefore, it would not reflect very well on the sense of understanding of the people of this country if this State is not going to co-operate with the Government of India in the general economic scheme, because some of us are discontented with some of the officers of the State. And so, with all the strength that I can command I would support the scheme, at the same time bringing to the attention of Government the fact that there is a very great discontent regarding appointment of officers by Government. The Government must have noted that even some of us who spoke against the demand are not really against improving the marketing facilities but that we are against the ways of Government in making sinecure appointments which they have been doing for the past so many years. (*Hear, hear*). I would also suggest to Government that it would not be very hard for the Government to spare some of the high grade officers of the Industrial or the Agricultural Department to do this new work. I find there are a number of experts in these departments, experts in hybernation who could be entrusted with this work and I would even say that this House would not shed tears if the Director of Agriculture himself is deputed to do this work however much, we may miss the amiable personality of Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai for a while here. With these few words I support the demand.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Sir, the issue before the House is whether we need Marketing Officers or not. My Hon'ble friends who now opposed the grant are all of them of the opinion, I should think, that the Marketing Officers are absolutely necessary. All that they stated was that the Trade Agent in Bombay was not doing his work properly and that the Agricultural Inspectors would do the work of Marketing Officers and so on and so forth. If I understand them properly they are all agreed in the fact that Marketing Officers are necessary. Further, if they should think that it is not necessary, I am sure that a perusal of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture or that of the Travancore Economic Depression Enquiry Committee or the Report of the Travancore Banking Enquiry Committee would reveal to them the necessity for improving

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

our markets and to bring them into line with those regulated markets in British India. Sir, the functions of the Marketing Officer have been thoroughly discussed and elaborately explained in these reports. My friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai agreed with me in thinking that the remedy does not lie in the abolition of the appointment but in the appointment of really competent officers. The mere fact that a Trade Agent, as have been already said, does not do his work properly need not, therefore, be an incentive for us to oppose this demand. Sir, the complaint of the agriculturists that they do not get a fair value for their products has been before us for a long time. And as one who have served in the Banking Enquiry Committee which toured throughout Travancore and got evidence, I can assure the Hon'ble members that this cry was raised by almost all the witnesses that gave evidence before the Committee. The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee also are of opinion that this cry should be removed in order that the prosperity of the agriculturists may soon come. They say: "In our opinion, it is necessary to make proper arrangements for safeguarding and developing our home markets in India." "For the marketing of our goods" says Professor Gopala Menon, "I do not look beyond the seas at all; nor do I care to, because this sort of experience must teach us that those markets are not for us always. It is better to work under known conditions. It is often forgotten that in India, with its 352 million consumers, comprising one-fifth of the human race, we have one of the most enormous home markets in the world." If, therefore, Sir, we have to take advantage of the enormous home markets in India we have to depend upon the Indian markets for the sale of our agricultural products. Is it not therefore necessary for us to fall into line with the work that they are doing and thus take the best advantage of the wisdom of those people who are doing this work properly on these lines. Is it not necessary, therefore, that we should also appoint Marketing Officers so that they may derive the best advantage from the information from those marketing centres and thus give us the benefit of their advantages so that our agricultural products may also fetch a higher price for us? Therefore I do not think that the appointment of the Marketing Officers is after all opposed in spirit by any one on this side of the House. With these few words, I support the motion.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the motion for this demand, because, the object of this motion is to find out a remedy to relieve the present economic depression. One of the means for relieving the present economic depression is to find out proper markets for our raw products. The poor agriculturists cannot be

expected to go round the world to find out suitable markets for his articles. In the absence of proper Trade agents in foreign places our raw products will not get proper sale. We could not sell or consume in this country all the raw products. So it is highly necessary in the interests of the agriculturists to appoint Marketing Officers. The fact that neither the Trade Agent nor the Agricultural Inspectors do their work properly is no reason for refusing the appointment of Marketing Officers. In this connection I would request the Government that special care should be taken in selecting the officers to be appointed so that no complaints about them would be raised about their work in future. With these few words, I support the motion.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: മാർക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സിന്റെ നിയമനത്തെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പലക്കും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുള്ളതായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കുഴപ്പങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിൽ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അഭിപ്രായം ചിലർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ വിലകിട്ടുന്നതിന് എന്താണു വഴി എന്നു് ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇൻഡ്യാസാമ്രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്ക് അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ മാർക്കററു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു പരിശ്രമിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറുമായി യോജിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു കിട്ടിയ അവസരത്തെ ഒരിക്കലും പാഴാക്കിക്കളയുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെ വില കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു നമുക്കു ഒരു ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറ് ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമൊ?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: മെമ്പർക്കറിവുള്ളതുപോലെ ആ സംഗതി എനിക്കും അറിയാം. ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാം. ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തി എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു് ഇപ്പോൾ നമുക്കറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിടത്തോളം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നമുക്കു് ആദായമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒരു അബദ്ധം വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നീടും ആ മാതിരി അബദ്ധം വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനാണല്ലൊ നാം പരിശ്രമം ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിൻെറ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള പ്രവൎത്തനംകൊണ്ടു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഗുണമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: മെമ്പൎക്കു അറിയാമെന്നുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി എനിക്കൊന്നും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറ് ഉദ്യോഗം നിൎത്തൽ ചെയ്തിട്ട് ആ പണം മാൎക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല. മാൎക്കററിംഗ ആഫീസേഴ്സ് അത്യാവശ്യമാണൊ എന്നാണ് ഈ സന്ദൎഭത്തിൽ പൎയ്യാലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അവരുടെ നിയമനം വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

Mr. J. John kattakayam.: ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറ് ഉദ്യോഗം നിൎത്തിയിട്ടു മാൎക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസേൎസിനെ നിയമിക്കരുതോ?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള സംഗതി വരുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം. മാൎക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സ് നമുക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇൻഡ്യാഗവൺമെൻറുമായി യോജിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം ഇതാണ്. ഇൻഡ്യൻ അഗ്രികൾച്ചർ ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂട്ടിൽ നടന്ന സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു പങ്ക് എടുക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു നമ്മുടെ കൎഷകന്മാൎക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും ഗുണം കിട്ടുമെന്നു ആശിക്കാൻ ഇടവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നമുക്കു മാൎക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സ് ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവൎക്കു നമ്മേപ്പററി നല്ലതരത്തിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിൽ പല പരാതികളും ഉണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ മറച്ചുവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. മാൎക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സിൻെറ നിയമനം വരുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു അക്കാൎയ്യം വളരെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുതന്നെ ചെയ്യണം. ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ഇന്നലത്തെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അടുത്ത ഒന്നാംതീയതിമുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ നാലു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ മിച്ചംവരുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം ഉറപ്പുപറയുന്നു. രാജ്യം സാമ്പത്തി

കാധഃപതനത്തിൽ അകപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാൎയ്യമായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും നാം യോജിച്ചു തന്നെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കണം. ഈ മാൎക്കറ്റിംഗ് ആഫീസറന്മാർ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

AYES—28.

1	Mr. S. Adam Sait	17	Mr. K. Padmanabha Panickar
2	,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	18	,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai
3	,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai	19	,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
4	,, M. Govindan	20	,, S. Piraviperumal Pillai
5	,, M. Govinda Pillai	21	,, K. Rama Varma Raja
6	,, C. M. Joseph	22	,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
7	,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad	23	,, K. Sankaralingam Pillai
8	,, A. Kumara Pillai	24	,, James Simpson
9	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	25	,, R. M. Statham
10	Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman	26	,, G. B. E. Truscott
11	,, L. A. Lampard	27	,, E. P. Varghese, and
12	,, K. Madhavan Pillai	28	,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai
13	,, H. O. L. Marikar		
14	,, G. Narayana Aiyar		
15	,, M. N. Narayana Menon		
16	,, R. Nilakanta Pillai		

NOES—4.

1	Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai	4	Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
2	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai		
3	,, P. Padmanabhan Tampi		

NEUTRALS—2.

1. Mr. V, S. Arumukham Pillai, and
2. ,, J. John Kattakayam.

The demand was declared carried, 28 voting *for*, 4 *against* and 2 remaining *neutral*.

The grant was made.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,005 to pay study leave and lodging allowances to Mr. A. Narayanan Nayar, Inspector of Fisheries, who is now undergoing an advanced course of training in fisheries in America.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the amount of the grant is thousand five hundred or thousand five?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Only one thousand and five.

President: Does it appear as thousand five hundred in your paper, Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: No, Sir; the Director of Agriculture said thousand five hundred, as I heard it.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Mr. Narayanan Nayar went to America on study leave for one year to undergo an advanced course of training in Fisheries and to take the M. Sc. Degree in that Science. When he was about to complete the first year of training, his Professor advised him to undergo training for a further period of five months so that he may get a thorough grasp of all the sciences allied to Fisheries. So, he applied for extension of five months' leave. Government have sanctioned the leave. During the period of five months, he has to be paid study leave allowance and lodging allowance. For that purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,005 is required. I request the House to sanction the amount.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I ask whether Mr. Narayanan Nayar was sent by Government or whether he has gone of his own accord?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: He went to America on study leave. He is undergoing training at his own cost drawing only the allowance admissible under the rules relating to study leave.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Did any other gentleman apply, from the same department, to go to America for this training, under these terms?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: No.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know whether anybody else applied for study leave for this purpose?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Sir, how is this relevant to the point at issue?

President: They want to know whether Government had been partial to this gentleman in choosing him for this training.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: But, has it anything to do with the supplementary grant now before the House?

President : No ; still, we generally allow some freedom.

Mr P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know whether anybody else was prepared to go to America for this purpose at his own expense?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai : I do not know ; I have not made enquiries about it.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.
The grant was made.

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I rise to move for an additional grant not exceeding Rs. 6,000 for the supply of salt at concessional rates to the fish curers.

There was an allotment, in the budget for the current year, of Rs. 10,000, for supply of salt to fish curers at concessional rate, of which Rs. 1,165 was diverted to another item, *viz.*, survey of the position of stake net sites in the backwaters of Ashtamudi and Vembanad. The weather conditions, so far, during this year, have been very favourable for catching fish. Therefore, there is nothing now left in the provision originally made. Unless an additional grant of at least Rs. 6,000 is provided under this item the poor fishermen will be put to great loss. So, I request the House to sanction this grant.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I ask whether the Government have considered the feasibility of allowing *bona fide* fishermen to manufacture salt for their purposes, as is done by the Government of India?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai : I do not think Government have considered that question so far.

The demand was then put to vote and carried.
The grant was made.

DEMAND VI—LAND REVENUE.

President : Mr. George, who ought to move this grant, has been confined to bed. I have therefore permitted Mr. Kumara Pillai to move it.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : Sir, I move for a supplementary grant not exceeding Rs. 3,000, under Demand VI—Land Revenue, for law charges in connection with the acquisition of lands for markets.

Government had already provided a sum of Rs. 7,500 in the budget for this year ; but that amount was exhausted during the first two months of the year. The Land Revenue Commissioner reports that the Quilon Division Peishkar has sent in a requisition for an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 to make payments to the

[Mr. A. Kumara Pillai.]

parties in land acquisition cases before the Quilon District Court on account of compensation for sites acquired for markets. The Land Revenue Commissioner has further stated that no funds are available for diversion. He also expects similar demands from the other Division Peishkars under the same category in the course of the year.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Is the amount now asked for intended for a reserve fund to be paid to future demands to be made by the other Division Peishkars ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: No ; this amount is intended for paying off compensation as per Court Decrees.

I request the House to sanction the demand.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ ഡിമാൻഡിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു; എന്നാൽ ചന്തക്കരം നിർത്തൽചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ൧൮,൦൦൦ രൂപയാണു ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കിട്ടുന്നതു്.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: ചന്തക്കരം ഇതിനോടു സംബന്ധിച്ചതല്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ചന്തയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ചന്ത സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തെല്ലാം വേണമെങ്കിലും സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനു മററാരുടേയും അഭിപ്രായം ആവശ്യമില്ല. ചന്തക്കരവും ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. സാധുക്കളായ കർഷകന്മാരിൽനിന്നും ഭീമമായ തുക കണ്ട്രാക്ടന്മാർ അപഹരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ആദായം ചുരുക്കം ചില വ്യക്തികൾക്കാണ്. ഈ ചന്തക്കരം ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്താൽ സാധുക്കൾക്ക് അതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ പ്രയോജനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. നിസ്സാരമായ ഏതെങ്കിലും സാധനം ഒരു ചന്തയിൽകൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ അതിനു കിട്ടുന്ന വിലയേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ചന്തക്കരം അവർ അവിടെ ചിലപ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെ നിർത്തൽചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പ്രകടമായി പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: The second item of the demand I move for is Rs. 900 for opening a special survey class in Trivandrum. The Land Revenue Commissioner included this item when he prepared this year's budget for his department ; but the Government then thought that this was not very urgent and therefore ordered that the provision therefor should be deleted from the budget

of the present financial stringency. The Land Revenue Commissioner subsequently pressed the matter before Government and said that the training of some Tahsildars and some Magistrates in survey, was urgently necessary and could not be put off to the next year. There are 5 Acting Tahsildars and 8 Magistrates who have not had survey training. As the House is aware, revenue administration cannot be satisfactorily carried on if the subordinates of the Revenue Department are not trained in survey especially the Tahsildars.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Was not that point kept in view when the budget for the year was prepared?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: I have already stated that it was the Government that ordered that this might wait.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: What I want to know is whether, at the time when the budget was framed, the point that revenue administration cannot be satisfactorily carried on unless the revenue subordinates are trained in survey, was not considered by Government?

President: It was then imagined that this was one of the convenient items which could be eliminated as not being urgent.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: The Land Revenue Commissioner has now reported to Government that a survey class should be opened immediately for the training of the Acting Tahsildars and Magistrates.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Besides Tahsildars and Magistrates, how many students will be admitted to this class?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: On the whole, there will be between 12 and 14 students in the class.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Excluding Tahsildars?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: No; that is the total number.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Among those who are neither Tahsildars nor Magistrates, may I know whether preference, in the matter of admission to this class, will be given to members of the Survey Department working in its technical branch?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: I do not think there is any necessity for training members of the Survey Department.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Does the member know that there are men working in the technical branch of the Survey Department who have not had survey training?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: But the class now proposed to be started is intended only for the training of acting Tahsildars and some Magistrates and a few other Revenue subordinates.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I ask whether, in British India, men working in the Survey Department are not given preference in the matter of survey training ?

President: That question does not arise. There are ever so many things in British India which are worthy of being copied.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether private individuals are admitted to this class ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: No.

President: This class is intended for a limited purpose ; is that what the Secretary says ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: Yes, Sir.

The demand was then put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: It has been decided that the wall maps of Travancore are to be printed and mounted by the Survey Department. Though this expenditure properly should go to the Education Department, since this expenditure has to be incurred by the Survey Department, I have to move this for the consideration of the House under the Land Revenue Demand.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member why it has been decided that the printing should now be done by the Survey Department ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: Because the maps produced by the Survey Department are reported to be superior to those available in the market.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Is it the member's opinion that the maps hitherto supplied by the Education Department are not correct ?

Mr. A Kumara Pillai: Not quite so good as those printed in the Government Press, that is the opinion of the Educationists.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there is litho colour printing press in the Survey Department? If not, whether Government propose these maps to be printed in private presses?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: I understand that there is no such colour printing press in the Survey Department.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: If there is no colour printing press in the Survey Department, through which agency do Government propose to have these maps printed?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: Government propose to get this done through the agency of the Arts Printing Works, Trivandrum.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: The colouring, I think, will be done by the Survey Department?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: Yes, after printing.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: സർവെഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും മൃാപ്പുകൾ സൌജന്യമായിട്ടാണൊ എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: അല്ല.

Mr. R. M. Statham: It is this that made the Government to have these maps prepared by the Survey Department. About five years ago, Government said that the question of preparing wall maps may be entrusted to private agencies and asked to select the best maps out of those submitted for approval by the several firms and publishers. They decided, out of these, that one particular publisher's maps were the best and accordingly that monopoly was being given to that publisher. The time has now come for Government that they themselves would prepare their own maps through the Survey Department. There have been, of long, much controversy that the monopoly for the supply of these maps for the Vernacular Schools is in the hands of one particular individual. The Government after careful consideration of the whole position have arrived at a decision now that the maps prepared by the Survey Department will ensure more correctness and accuracy and will be batter than that supplied by private agencies, and therefore the Survey Department has been asked to prepare the maps which will be sold hereafter to the departmental and aided schools.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know whether Government have issued any instructions to the Inspectors of Vernacular Schools that the maps printed by Mr. Brahmanayakam Pillai should be taken by the department?

Mr. R. M. Statham: Government have instructed.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: I have just said in the course of my speech that, in 1931, Government decided that the wall maps prepared and published by the gentleman, I referred to, should alone be taken up by the department. I want to know whether any of his maps has been taken by the department?

Mr. R. M. Statham: Yes, a large number.

Mr. S Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know why Government prescribed that map alone when there were two other maps?

Mr. R. M. Statham : The Government asked the members of the Education Department to consider which is the best of all the maps and after consultation with the Survey Department it was recommended that the maps published by that gentleman is the best.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : Were those maps purchased after that recommendation was made ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : Yes, they were purchased only very recently.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : I understand from the member that, because of the mere fact that the maps are printed in the Survey Department, they may be better and correct or that the maps should be correct. Can the fact that it is printed in the Survey Department will add to the correctness of the map ? Or will the correctness of the map be also vouchsafed and ensured in point of approval if the map is properly made ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : It is rather a long question.

President : I have not followed it myself.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : What I say is that the correctness and accuracy of the map can be vouchsafed and ensured only if it is printed in the Survey Department by the Survey Office employees ; or the correctness and accuracy can be ensured and vouchsafed if a draft map is approved by the Technical Department, and the printed maps are in conformity with the draft map ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : It seems to me, Sir, that both the ways are possible. It is directly that Government took the necessary steps to prepare these maps and prescribe for use in the schools. It is also Government that took the necessary steps, through the Survey Department, to see that the map is printed and supplied to the Education Department. The position was, as already explained, there is a certain trouble about the monopoly which has been given to one particular person and also the maps were rather highly priced. It was Rs. 7.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : May I know who fixed the price for the maps ? Was it the Government or the publisher?

Mr. R. M. Statham : The publisher wanted a certain price and the Government agreed to a certain price. Anyhow the maps were issued. Now the question, whether Government should purchase the maps from private publishers or they themselves should undertake the work, having been carefully considered, Government

thought that it would be better to do the work through the Survey Department in consultation with the Education Department in preparing a new map which would be to the better benefit of the schools.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: Sir, as a member of the Commerce and Industry Constituency, I am afraid, I will be failing in my duty, if I do not oppose this grant. Sir, as has been observed by the Dewan yesterday the policy of Government is that Government should ordinarily devote to a policy of industrial and economic development of the State. And the policy of a civilised Government is to afford all protection to industry, to encourage it by giving State aid and also to help private enterprises. These maps, so far as we have been able to understand from the Director, have been published by a private enterprise and the Director assured us that the best map was prescribed. Now the Director has not given us any reason whatsoever why Government decided that these maps should be printed by the Survey Department.

Mr. R. M. Statham: I gave the reason that it would be to the better benefit of the school.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: The reason given by Mr. Statham was not at all convincing.

President: Not that he did not give an answer, but that it did not convince you.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: The first reason that he said, if I heard him correctly, was that the Government decided to print these maps through the Survey Department, because they did not wish to give the monopoly to one particular individual. After all, I do not think that the Government gave the monopoly to anybody in purchasing these maps. Because all that the Government desire is that they want always an accurate and correct map. The fact that one man alone, of all, was able to prepare an accurate and correct map and that therefore he got orders for the supply of maps is not reason enough to think that it is a monopoly granted to him.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member the name of that particular publisher?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: I do not know how far that is relevant to the point at issue. If the member is very particular of knowing the name, I shall let him know later on.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Sir, the same member referred the map question to the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee. I wish to know whether he is referring to the very same Brahmanayakam Pillai?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: At any rate, yes.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether he brought this particular matter to the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: I have brought it to the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee and all those places where I could take up this question.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan has not been examined on this particular issue?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: All that the member is aware of, I am also aware of.

Sir, to continue from where I left, I forget the point at which I stopped ...

President: Congratulations!

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: The question of monopoly has been stated by Mr. Statham. Why should the maps be printed by the Survey Department? And now two questions are raised. One is that the maps should be printed by the Survey Department. Another question was that the maps that were supplied to the Education Department must be accurate and correct. And the mere fact that it is going to be printed by the Survey Department does not, in my opinion, ensure the result that it is correct and accurate. If the draft map approved by the Education Department or Government is a correct one and if the map sent up to the Survey Department is without mistakes, then all the other maps printed by that department according to the draft may be accurate I therefore submit that the argument that it is going to be accurate, it is going to be correct, only and only if it is printed in the Survey School, cannot hold water at all.

Sir, in these days of unemployment and especially after hearing the Dewan's address, I am indeed very much surprised that this printing of maps should now be taken away from a private enterprise and entrusted to a departmental agency. The question came up for

the consideration of the Government years ago, from the time of Dewan Mr. Raghaviah, your predecessor, Sir. If I remember correct and if I am not committing any breach of secret, one Dewan told me definitely when he passed orders on the file, that this particular question of printing maps should not be taken up from private agencies and should not be done by departmental agencies. So far as the map is concerned all that we desire is that it should be accurate and correct. Therefore the question that the map that is printed by the Survey Department and Survey Department alone will be correct is not a sound one. Again with regard to the supplementary grant, these maps have been purchased in 1107, 1108 and 1109 and the funds for purchasing these maps have been provided in the Education budget. Why then, I ask, this demand now. These maps can be printed and handed over to the Education Department who must pay for the map, as they now do in the case of purchasing the same from the private agencies. On that account also, I do not think this grant is necessary. At any rate that is a minor question.

As I began, as a representative of the Commerce and Industry Constitutency, I will be failing in my duty if I do not oppose this grant which is intended to kill the industry of map production in Travancore.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I support the demand. My friend, the representative for Commerce and Industry Constituency, need not have opposed it as a representative of that constituency. The major question that we have to consider now is price. The proposal of the Government is to print maps and not to impose something like our excise duty on maps. So long sa the Government can give cheaper and better maps to school children, I would certainly support the demand.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: For the reasons adduced by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, I withdraw my opposition.

The demand was then put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 75 for the appointment of a full-time copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem in the Village Panchayat Court, Attingal, from the 1st Kumbham 1110.

[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

That Court has at present only a piece-work copyist. Owing to the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the court by the addition of four pakuthies, the work has been increasing day by day. The piece-work copyist has been doing not only copying work but was also rendering some sort of assistance to the clerk, there being but one clerk in the court. This proposal was made by the court and has been supported by the High Court. If a full-time copyist is appointed he can render also some assistance to the clerk. Government have considered the matter and are of opinion that a full-time copyist may be appointed.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know whether the Attingal Panchayat Court is a Panchayat Court only or is also a Magistrate Court as well.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: It is only a Panchayat Court.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Sir, I beg to oppose the motion. The latest Ruling of the High Court, reported in 9 T. L. T., will show how business is being transacted in the Panchayat Court. The High Court say in their proceeedings as follows :—

"The circumstances that have led up to the proceedings about which this reference is made have brought out prominently a state of matters concerned with the working of the Bench Magistrates' Court which is far from satisfactory. For reasons which cannot be said to be entirely fanciful, the Chairman constituted Special Benches and allocated particular cases for trial by them. Two Magistrates intruded and insisted upon the cases being tried by a Bench in which they also take part. This attempt failed, on account of the precautionary measure adopted by the Chairman, of putting the records within a sealed cover and giving directions to the clerk to hand them over only to a Special Bench constituted for their trial. Thus, there was in effect an unseemly tug-of-war between the Chairman and two of the Magistrates and the clerk was merely the victim of their mutual misunderstandings. In my judgment, this undesirable state of things was partly due to the want of adequate rules defining the powers of the President and the relations that should subsist between him on the one hand and his colleagues on the other. Section 12 B, Criminal Procedure Code, vests in Govenment the power to make rules for the guidance of the Magistrate's Benches respecting certain subjects and some rules have been, as a matter of fact, framed (*see* Regulations and Proclamations, Vol. 1, page 559). However, they are not sufficiently exhaustive to meet ordinary needs, and even as they stand they are not free from adverse comment (*see* Criminal Proceedings of the High Court No. 30 of 1102). Unless the Chairman has power to determine the personnel of the Benches and to allot the cases to be tried by them, there is possibility of clash as illustrated by this as well as other instances. No. 6 of the rules adverted to above is not sfficiently explicit, and it will be advisable if provision be made giving power to the Chairman in the directions indicated".

President : I suppose the Honourable member would have done better if he had given us a precis of the quotation.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : I am just closing, Sir.

> "Recasting of the rules and the making good of omissions to meet the needs of Bench Magistrates' Courts in their everyday working appear to be imperative, for from experience it does not seem that the time is ripe for the Government to withdraw their guiding hand and leave things entirely to the good sense of the Magistrates, which should be done only when they are found able to subordinate personal rivalries to higher consideration of public good. I would therefore invite the attention of the Government to the defects and insufficiencies in the existing rules, for taking such action as may be deemed expedient."

I am sorry, Sir, that such a state of things happens in Panchayat Courts especially on account of the selection or non-selection by the Government of particular individuals.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know whether the member quotes that as a reason for not entertaining copyists?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government. But the Government are sleeping over it. Now a demand is placed before the House, and it is the duty of the legislature to point out to the Government the undesirability of not passing rules as early as possible to avoid this.

President : Very well, we will consider that.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XV—MEDICAL.

Mr. James Simpson : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 15,000 for improvements to the General Hospital.

Some eight weeks ago, I had to bring to the notice of Government the serious situation engendered in the General Hospital for want of accommodation. This hardship was due to a large increase in the number of patients during the past six months. We have in the General Hospital 191 beds. The average number of patients now is 400. You will understand that this has given rise to great hardship both to the patients and to the staff. I think, Gentlemen, you will agree—

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: The member may address the Chair.

Mr. James Simpson : I apologise, Sir.

President : You are speaking as in a public meeting.

Mr. James Simpson: I think, Sir, we shall have to do something as otherwise great trouble will arise. If this goes on, we may have to refuse to admit patients. Even now, after using all the available verandahs, many cases have been requested to come back at a later period when there may be accommodation.

Mr. B. P. Varghese: May I know whether this is due to a seasonal increase in disease?

Mr. James Simpson: I will come to that.

In the year 1110, in Chingam we had 256 patients on the average; in Kanni 215; in Tulam 301; in Vrischikam 346; and in Dhanu 346. The number of in-patients now is 404. It may be said that the General Hospital must not be used purely as an asylum. Instructions have had to be given to the Medical Officers to accept only those cases as in-patients that cannot be treated as out-patients.

Now, the operations too have greatly increased. We have made one alteration from 1st Chingam whereby we have provided for two surgical units. Each unit is being looked after by a well qualified experienced surgeon. This division of work has a lot to do with the increase in the number of major operations. The total for the last six months is 627. If I remember correctly, the total for the whole of 1109 is 816. This will show that there is a great increase in the number of major operations.

The proposals for the division of this money are as follows:— This does not entirely solve the problem but it is only a temporary urgent arrangement which is necessary to keep and treat the patients in the hospital. This money is proposed to be utilised for the construction of 2 surgical wards, the plastering of existing surgical wards and the construction of a separate office room for the stores. I must mention that we are finding great difficulty for the stores. The proposal is to utilise the present office room as storeroom, and remove the stores to this old office room. The new office will also have a share out of this Rs. 15,000. Again, we have also to do some furnishings and so on. The present nursing staff is perfectly inadequate and to ease the situation we have suggested that Rs. 350 be utilised for the appointment of two Nurses and two Warders from the 1st of Kumbham 1110. I want the House to appreciate the great difficulties which we are experiencing in the General Hospital and help us to ease the urgent situation which has arisen by granting this demand.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M., with Mr. L. A. Lampard, one of the panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Chairman : We will resume the discussion of the demand under Medical.

Mr. James Simpson : I have already concluded my remarks.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member whether there have been similar demands for want of beds and space from the public ?

Mr. James Simpson : There might have been from time to time. But there are not persistent demands.

Mr. E. P. Vaghese : Was not the increase in the number of beds brought to the notice of the member during the time of the last budget ?

Mr. James Simpson : Just before Chingam there were 266 patients and the budget was passed just prior to that. Now we have to accommodate 400 patients and the necessity has increased greatly.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Has anything been done to meet the demands of the public ?

Mr. James Simpon : They have been met as best as the department could, with the budget allotment.

C.1 **Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മററു ചില താലൂക്കുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ആളുകൾ തിങ്ങിപ്പാർക്കുന്ന ഒരു താലൂക്കാകുന്നു തൊടുപുഴ. അവിടെയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൊണ്ട് അവിടത്തെ ആവശ്യം തീരെ മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ അടിയന്തിരമായി ആശുപത്രിയായി ഉയർത്തണം. മലമ്പനിക്കു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ് അവിടമെന്ന് കഴിഞ്ഞതിന്റെ മുമ്പിലത്തെ കൊല്ലത്തിലെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ അനേകം ആളു പേരുകൾ വിഷമപ്പെട്ടതായി അറിയുന്നു. പൂർവ്വകാലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം കൂടുതലായി മലമ്പനി അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി എനിക്കു നേരിട്ട് അറിവുള്ളതാണ്. മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടാൽ ചികിത്സയും ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് അവിടെ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ല. ഈ താലൂക്കിലെ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ൩൪ മൈൽ നടന്നാലേ താലൂക്കാശുപത്രിയിൽ എത്തുകയുള്ളു. അവിടെ എങ്ങും വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനുള്ള ഉപയുക്തമായ യാതൊരു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും ഇല്ല. അനേകമുള്ളതും കരിമണ്ണൂരും ഓരോ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളും സ്ഥാപിക്കാമെന്നും ഇതിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കൌൺസിലിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സമ്മതിച്ചു എങ്കിലും ഇതുവരെ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ൽപര്യന്തം യാതൊരു ഫലവുമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനപൂർവം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ അചിരേണ പതിയണമെന്നുള്ള ഉൽബോധനയോടുകൂടി എന്റെ വാക്കുകളെ ഉപസംഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the demand. It is gratifying to note that everything useful is being done by the department. It is equally creditable to find that sufficient accommodation has been provided in the General Hospital so as to keep it as a model institution in the State. If there are any defects they should be remedied immediately so that the general public may utilise the benefit derived from such institutions.

The demand was then put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 200 under Demand XVII— Public Health and Sanitation, for the appointment of an Entomology Assistant temporarily in the Public Health Laboratory.

Hon'ble members are aware that Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar who was the Entomologist in the Public Health Department severed his connection with the Travancore Government in October last and reverted to his permanent appointment under the Government of Bengal. After his departure from Travancore, the work that he was carrying on has been divided into two sections, the Laboratory Section and the Field Section. The Field Section has been placed under the control and supervision of the Medical Officer for Epidemiology and the Laboratory has been placed under the control of Dr. Karunakaran, Superintendent, Public Health Laboratory. Dr. Karunakaran is a Bacteriologist. The work that has to be done in the Entomological Laboratory relates to Entomology. Dr. Karunakaran is not able to do any entomological work; he will only exercise general supervision and control over the work that may be carried on there. To continue the work started by Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar, Government propose to appoint an Entomology Assistant, who is a Master of Arts in Zoology. But before he could be put in charge of this work, he has to undergo training in the laboratory technique relating to Entomology in the Research Institute at Kasauli for three months and at Bombay for one month. The Government have selected an M. A. in Zoology for the appointment and he has agreed to undergo training both at Kasauli and at Bombay at his own cost. On his return after training Government propose to appoint

him as an Entomology Assistant in the Laboratory on a pay of Rs. 100 rising up to Rs. 175. If the grant is allowed by the House he will go for training immediately and will return by the end of Medam, so that he may have to be entertained in service from the beginning of Edavam and for paying for two months, namely Edavam and Mithunam, the Government require a sum of Rs.200. It is for this purpose that Government have now come to this House with a supplementary grant for Rs. 200. I hope the House will allow the grant.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻഡിനേയും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യപരമായി ഏതെല്ലാം വഴികളിൽകൂടി ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്താലും അവയോടെല്ലാം എനിക്കനുഭാവമുണ്ട്. ബംഗാൾഗവണ്മെന്റുസർവീസിലിരുന്ന ഒരാളിനെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തിയിരുന്നു എന്നും, അദ്ദേഹം ഏതാനുംകാലം പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യസംബന്ധമായ ചില പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ നടത്തി എന്നും, അതു പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽനിമിത്തം അദ്ദേഹത്തെ തിരിച്ചയച്ചു എന്നുംമററും കാണുന്നു. കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ നല്ല വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ കിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ അതു നല്ലതുതന്നെയാണ്. ആളുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്നു പലരും പലപ്പോഴും പല്ലവിപാടാറുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതു പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യപരമായ ഒന്നായതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിൽ ആ[illegible]ം ആക്ഷേപത്തിനു അവകാശമില്ലെന്നാണു എന്റെ ബോധ്യം. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻഡിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് വീണ്ടും ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 11,200 under Demand XXIV—Stationery and Printing, for the purchase of machines for the Government Press.

Towards the end of 1109, Government sanctioned the purchase of four new printing machines for the Government Press at a cost of about Bh Rs. 17,000 and odd. Provision for this was made in the budget for 1109 and it was expected that the machines would arrive and payment could be made before the end of the year. But it so happened that by the end of the year actually only one machine was received and paid for. The other three machines arrived early this year and they have to be paid for. Expecting that the payment

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

could have been made before the end of last year no provision was made in the budget of the current year for these machines. Now that the machines have arrived, the bill of the firm has to be paid.

Mr. E P Varghese: May I know from where the machines have been purchased?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: From England.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether Government tried to exchange some of our products with that Company which supplied us the machine?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No.

A sum of Rs. 16,181 has to be paid for the three machines and in the budget of the Government Press for the current year there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of types and other materials. The Superintendent, Government Press, has agreed to surrender Rs. 5,000 out of Rs. 10,000 to pay for the three machines. He requires another sum of Rs. 11,200. It is to meet this demand that the Government are now asking for a supplementary grant.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether the Superintendent, Government Press, does not require this Rs. 5,000 for the machine now?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: There is a provision of Rs. 10,000 in the current year's budget for purchasing types and other materials. In view of the urgency of the matter, *viz.*, payment for the machines, the Superintendent thinks that the purchase of at least a portion of the types which may be required can be postponed to next year. He has willingly and gladly agreed to surrender Rs. 5,000 out of Rs. 10,000 and so all that is required of the House now, is to vote Rs. 11,200 in order to pay for the machines which have already arrived.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, അച്ചടിയന്ത്രങ്ങൾ വരുമെന്നറിഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സംഖ്യ ചേർക്കാതിരുന്നതു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു പററിയ ഒരു പ്രമാദമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. നമുക്കു ഇവിടെ ഒരുത്തമമായ പ്രസ്സുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ പലതുംപുറത്തയക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴുംതന്നെ ഒൻപതിനായിരത്തിഅറുനൂറു രൂപ കൊടുത്തു ചില നിയമപ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ പ്രൈവററുപ്രസ്സിൽ അടിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നു. ഈ

പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രസ്സിൽതന്നെ അച്ചടിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ എത്രയോ വലിയ ആദായം നമുക്കു കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. മേലാൽ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള അനാവശ്യവ്യയത്തിനു ഇടവരുത്താതിരിക്കയും, പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താക്കന്മാരോടു ഏറെറടുത്തു ഗവൺമെൻറുപ്രസ്സിൽതന്നെ അച്ചടിക്കുകയും അതിനെ ലാഭംവാങ്ങിക്കാതെ ഗവൺമെൻറുതന്നെ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്താൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,065 for meeting the expenditure of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee. The sum is required to meet the arrears of travelling allowance to the non-official members of the Committee as well as the establishment and to meet certain times of expenditure under contingencies.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member when the Committee was appointed and when it began the work ?

Mr M. Govinda Pillai : The Committee was appointed towards the end of 1932 and it started work in January 1933.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member why this demand was not included in the last Budget Session ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : At the time of the last budget, it was expected that the Committee's work will be finished before Mithunam last. As a matter of fact, special supplementary grant was moved in one of the Sessions last year and it was expected that before the Budget Session, the whole work would be completed and that there would be no need for any special provision being made in the current year's budget.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, പുതുമഴയിൽ കുരുത്ത തകരപോലെ അനേകം സംഘങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു "പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾ" എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുപകരം "പരസ്പരചൂഷണസംഘങ്ങൾ" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കുറേക്കൂടി അർത്ഥവത്തായിരിക്കും. (ചിരി) ആദ്യം ഈ സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ള സെക്രട്ടറി, പ്രസിഡൻറു മുതലായവരുടെയുള്ള കമ്മററിക്കാരും ഇവരുടെയെല്ലാം ബന്ധുക്കൾക്കും വേഴ്ചക്കാർക്കും മററുമൊക്കെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തതല്ലാതെ പിന്നീടു ഏതവൽപര്യന്തം ആവക പണം പണമായിട്ടു സംഘങ്ങളിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. റിക്കാർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു വരവുചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാതെ അതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സംഘത്തിൽ വരാറില്ല. മാററിയും

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

മറിച്ചും ഈവക ധനത്തെ എല്ലാ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങളിലും ന്യായരഹിതമായി പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരാവശ്യത്തിനു വാങ്ങുന്ന ധനം ആ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു നിർബന്ധമാണു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നവർ വളരെ അപൂർവമാണു്. മേലാൽ എങ്കിലും ഈവകസംഗതികളിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേധാവിയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടി വേണ്ടതുപോലെ പതിയുമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. ആകയാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കയും ഇതിലുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങളെ ആരാഞ്ഞറിഞ്ഞു അചിരേണ പരിഹരിക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Sir, the motion I have now to make is to ask for a grant of Rs. 9,600 under Demand XXVII—Miscellaneous Charges. This amount is required for the purchase of 800 copies of volume VII and the supplement thereto of the Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore published by Mr. Ramalingam Aiyar. The House, I am sure, knows that this is one of the volumes of a series of which six volumes were published a few years ago. The publishers of the first six volumes were Messrs. N. Krishnaswamy Aiyar and R. Ramalingam Aiyar. The surviving member of the publishers, Mr. Ramalingam Aiyar applied for permission to publish the seventh volume and bring the series up-to-date.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether they were publishing a newspaper ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : They are not publishing a newspaper now. I do not know whether they were doing it before.

Mr. Ramalingam Aiyar asked for permission to publish volume VII and Government granted it. The permission granted was to publish the seventh volume including in it all the Regulations and Proclamations issued since the publication of the last volume up to the end of 1109 and also to publish in a Supplement all the amended Rules and Notifications which were published under the Regulations included in the first six volumes. The conditions of the publication of these volumes were exactly the same as those under which the previous six volumes were published. When the permission was granted, Government undertook to purchase 800 copies at a price to

be fixed by Government after the publication of the book. The book has now been published and considering the size of the volume and the amount of labour spent in its preparation, Government have fixed a price of Rs. 12 per copy of the seventh volume and supplement. This price, I must say, compares very favourably with the price of Rs. 10 per copy charged for the previous six volumes.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member whether there is any difference in size between those six volumes and the seventh volume?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Yes, there is considerable difference. The first volume consisted of 1,031 pages, the second volume 1,496 pages, the third volume 1,312 pages, the fourth volume 1,420 pages, the fifth volume 1,144 pages, the sixth volume 1,549 pages and the present volume consists of 1,241 pages and the supplement about 625 pages.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know whether any difference in price existed for these six volumes and if not, why?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The price of the first six volumes was fixed at Rs. 10 per copy, taking into consideration the size of the various volumes and the labour involved in preparing them. The present volume is bigger than any of the previous volumes. The biggest of the previous volumes is Volume VI which consists of 1,549 pages and the present volume together with the supplement consists of about 1,876 pages. Government took into consideration all the factors and decided that Rs. 12 would be a reasonable prize for a copy of the seventh volume and the supplement. To purchase 800 copies of these volumes Government have to pay Rs. 9,600. This was an expenditure that could not be foreseen at the time of the preparation of the budget for the current year.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member whether the Government entered into a contract to pay Rs. 12 per copy of the seventh volume?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Government have agreed to purchase 800 copies from the publisher at Rs. 12 per copy of Volume VII together with the Supplement.

As I said, the expenditure could not be foreseen at the time of the preparation of the budget, because the condition was that the price would be fixed only after the publication of the volumes. They have been published only recently and the price could be fixed only now. The price has now been fixed and Government require Rs. 9,600 to purchase 800 copies and I hope the House will allow the grant.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I rise to oppose the demand—not because I find that these books are not necessary, they are highly essential for Government, for people in the legal profession, for Heads of Departments, I admit it—but I oppose it in order to protest against the manner in which the whole thing has been done. I am sure that Government would not say that it is such an emergent matter as to be certified under Rule 76 or Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108 or anything of the sort. When Government have entered into the bargain and fixed the price, I do not quite understand why this demand should be brought before this House as if this House is sure to endorse or ratify every act done by the Government without the permission of the House. I can understand the delicate situation the Government are in. The Government might be driven to a court of law, I admit. But I protest and strongly protest against the manner in which the Government are entering into a contract which they could not do without the previous sanction of this House. With these words I oppose the demand.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈഡിമാൻഡിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തെ സാധുകർഷകർ അവരുടെ നട്ടെല്ലുമുറിഞ്ഞുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ധനത്തെ ചുരുക്കംചില പ്രത്യേകവ്യക്തികളുടെ-ചില റിട്ടയാർഡ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കീശപോഷിപ്പിക്കാൻ ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ കഷ്ടതരമായി മറ്റൊന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല. റെഗുലേഷൻ ആൻഡ് പ്രാക്ലമേഷനിലെ ആദ്യത്തെ ആറു വാല്യങ്ങൾക്കുംവേണ്ടി നമുക്കു ചിലവായിട്ടുള്ള തുക വാല്യമൊന്നിനു പത്തുരൂപാവീതമാണ്. സാധുകർഷകജനതതി കരംകൊടുപ്പാൻപോലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു അനാശാസ്യമായ ഈദൃശപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ആക്ഷേപാർഹങ്ങൾതന്നെ. ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ മുൻപാകെ കാണപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ ബുക്കിനു രണ്ടിനുംകൂടി ൫൦ രൂപാ വിലവച്ചതു തുലോം കഠിനംതന്നെയാണ്.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : ൫൦ രൂപാ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു രണ്ടു പുസ്തകത്തിനായിട്ടാണ്; അതായതു് ഏഴാം വാല്യത്തിനും സപ്ലിമെന്റിനും കൂടിയാണ്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സപ്ലിമെന്റു മുമ്പു നമുക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : മുമ്പില്ലായിരുന്നു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സപ്ലിമെന്റു ഗവർമെന്റു പ്രസ്സിൽ മുദ്രാപണംചെയ്തുകിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അതൊക്കെ എടുത്തുകൂട്ടി ച

ടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മതിയായിരുന്നു. അതു തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു നാലുകാശിൽ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവുമില്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : സപ്ളിമെൻറിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ? അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രസ്സിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഗവണ്മെൻറുപ്രസ്സിലുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്.

മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വാല്യങ്ങളെക്കാൾ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വാല്യത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ വിലവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. പ്രസാധകനുമായി എന്തൊ ഒരു കരാറുണ്ടെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു പുസ്തകം വാങ്ങിയെ തീരു എന്നും പറയുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അധികാരത്തെ കവന്നുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണിതെന്നും. ഇങ്ങനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഡിമാൻഡ് ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതാവശ്യമെന്താകുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടു വാദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പരാതികൾ വരാതിരിക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താപിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറുപ്രസ്സിൽ ഇതടിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇത്ര ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ ഇതിന് ചിലവുവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. പ്രസാധകനുമായിട്ടു കരാറുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ വ്യവഹാരപ്പെട്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നഷ്ടം ഈടാക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇത്രയും നഷ്ടപ്പെടാമെന്നുവച്ചു സ്ഥിതിക്കു ആ നഷ്ടംകൂടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരുവിരോധവുമില്ല. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു കളങ്കമുണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കരുതെന്നു വീണ്ടുംവീണ്ടും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : I oppose the demand, as my friend Mr. Tampi said not on the ground that this volume is unnecessary, but because of the manner in which the contract has been entered into and also because of the high price which is fixed for it. First of all from what the Chief Secretary has stated, I understand that there is a considerable difference in the number of pages between the first six volumes. Rs. 10 has been fixed for the other volumes. Of course this volume consists of more pages. But the labour that has been spent on this volume is not anything in proportion to what has been spent on the previous volumes, because

[Mr. E. P. Varghese.]

most of the Regulations that are published in this volume are only recent Regulations and there has not been many Rulings of the High Court. So, the publisher had not the necessity to spend much time in editing this volume. He had to look into the Gazette and only to reprint them. Of course here and there we find a few commentaries. There is also an index which is very valuable. The sixth volume which consists of the Civil Procedure Code is full of commentaries and a great amount of labour has been spent upon it. When compared with the labour that has been spent upon the VI volume, I think the labour that is spent upon this volume is very little. So the price of this volume has been fixed very high. That is one objection. Since this House has not got the power to reduce the amount, I have to oppose the demand as a whole.

Another reason why I oppose the motion is on account of the manner in which the demand has been brought before the House. It is said that the Government have already entered into an agreement. This House does not care whether they have entered into any agreement or not. This House has to decide the question on its own merits. If necessary a court of law has to decide whether this volume can be priced more than Rs. 10. That is a matter which may be left to the court of law. It is not for the Government to say that they have already fixed the price at Rs. 12 and because they have fixed the price and have entered into the contract we must pass it. This seems to be something like that. This seems to be a permanent or standing contract with one publisher. He has published the previons six volumes and he is given contract for the publication of the VII also. As years pass by, we will be adding to the number of our Regulations and tnis seems to become a sort of permanent contract with this particular gentleman so far as the Regulations and Proclamations are concerned. Moreover, what is our Government Press for? They are adding to the machines in the Government Press. It is better that the Government undertake the publication for the benefit of the public. The public must know the law. If any man goes to a court of law and says that he does not know the law, that will not be an excuse for him. It should be the lookout of the Government to publish them as cheap as possible. Instead of that if they hand it over to such a private concern, it is highly objectionable. On these grounds I oppose the demand.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I am afraid, the Honourable members who spoke against the motion had not a chance to see the two volumes which are now in my hands. (Vol,

VII and the Supplement were then shown to the members of the House). The Supplement is not a mere compilation of the sheets of the Gazette as my friend, Mr. John Kattakayam, seems to think. Unfortunately he does not know English and so even if I supply the volume to him he will not be able to make out what it is. I am sure the publisher must have spent a lot of labour in producing this volume.

Mr. E. P. Verghese: May I know from the member whether the labour that has been spent on this volume is much less than what has been spent on the other volumes?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: What I say is that a considerable amount of labour has been spent on these volumes and they are not, as some members said, mere compilations. Volume VII contains 300 pages of case law and the lawyer members may know what amount of trouble one has got to take in searching for the decisions in case law and bringing them together in one volume. Even the Regulations have not been merely compiled. The Proceedings of the Legislature at which the Bills were introduced and passed have been included in this volume in their legal settings as the writer of the Foreword, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, says. All that requires a lot of labour.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know who fixed the price for the prior volumes?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Government.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether the Government think it necessary to publish the volume in Malayalam for the use of members like Mr. Kattakayam?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Not at present.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know how the 800 copies are necessary?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: For distribution among the various officers of Government.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member why when a general monopoly has been established in the case of English publications that monopoly is not adopted in the case of Malayalam publications?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I do not think that question arises. This volume (the Supplement) contains all the Rules and Notifications published under the various Regulations since the publications of the last volume and at the end of it there is also a very useful index covering all the seven volumes. I am sure my friends, the lawyer members, will appreciate the trouble and

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

labour the publisher has taken in preparing this volume. They will find it extremely useful in their profession. One serious objection that has been raised to this demand is that the Government have fixed the price rather high. As I said before, for the first six volumes, a price of Rs. 10 per copy was fixed, and that was in 1105. At that time, the then Dewan, the late Mr. Watts, who passed orders on this question observed as follows :

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member whether the late Mr. Watts was not a student of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : It was some years back. I cannot say that.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മി. കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി അയ്യർ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരുന്നുവോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: ഈ പുസ്തകങ്ങളും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച കാലത്തു അല്ലായിരുന്നു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇതു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരുന്നുവോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: There is no comparison between the last edition and the present one and it is wrong to say that it is a mere compilation.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ പുസ്തകം വെളിയിൽ വരുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു മി. കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമി അയ്യർ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായിരുന്നുവോ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതു്?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: ആയിരുന്നു.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The late Mr. Watt's orders were as follows :—

> "There is no comparison between the last edition which was a mere compilation and the new edition which is a critical commentary and digest. In the manner of presentation, display and general get-up too, the new work far surpasses the old. The present editors and publishers have set a standard. The price of such a work cannot be judged solely or even primarily by the cost of mechanical production—paper, setting up, printing and binding. Value is determined not in the press alone but also often mainly in the authors sanctom and the editorial room. I do not think a volume like the one before me would be priced in England under 30 shillings."

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether there is anything in this Regulations which could be claimed to be the production of the editor himself?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I hope the members will realise that bringing together the Regulations, Rules, Legislative Council Proceedings, case law, etc., in one volume is not an easy thing. I think it is more useful than the Digest.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether that statement is made after a comparative study of the Regulations?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I make that statement and I am willing to be corrected by the Honourable member if I am wrong. I am not a lawyer myself. As I said, according to the late Mr. Watts it is not merely the cost of mechanical production, paper, setting up, printing and binding, but also the amount of labour involved that has to be considered in fixing the price.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether the cost of Stationery has not gone down since 1105?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It has gone down slightly.

Another point that was raised was why the Government Press could not do the printing. Yes, the Government Press could do the printing. There also it will cost money. The printing in the Government Press is done not by the permanent staff alone but also by piece-workers. So, if the work has been entrusted to the Government Press, additional piece-workers would have had to be engaged.

Mr. H.O. L.Marikar (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If this work was done by the Government Press could not the Government save the import duty on paper?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes, they could.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai; Is not the import duty a profit to Government?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether the Regulations contained in this volume were not available in the Government Press?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Not all. Some of them are out of print.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രസ്സിൽ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഇതിലും പകുതി ചിലവിനു തീരുമായിരുന്നു ഇതു് എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: ഇതിലും കൂടുതൽ ചിലവു വേണ്ടിവരുമായിരുന്നു എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഭാവിക്കയാണ്; പക്ഷെ മെമ്പർ എന്നെ അതിനു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നേയൊള്ളു.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It is not the printing alone that has to be taken into consideration. To prepare a volume like this an experienced officer would have had to be placed on special duty. Government are now revising the Land Revenue Manual. They have appointed an officer to do that work and he has been given a pretty large staff. They have been at it for nearly ten months and I do not know how long they will take to finish the work.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether that officer is not put in charge of this work in addition to his duties?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: But he is given an allowance for this work.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മേലാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തു പ്രൈവറ്റു പ്രസ്സുകാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെക്കൂടി ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കുമോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: ശ്രമിക്കാം.

If Government were to undertake the work they would have to incur the cost of the establishment besides the cost of paper and printing and I am sure they would have to spend in that case more than the amount they are going to pay for 800 copies.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether he has made a calculation of it?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether the member has come to this conclusion after making a calculation of the whole thing?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I have said that I have come to this conclusion after making the necessary calculations and I can't say anything more. It is open to the member to make his own calculations and show that I am wrong.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether it is open to the publisher to sell the books at a lower price to the public?

Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai: Government have not made any agreement to that effect. The only agreement is that Government should buy 800 copies at Rs. 12 per copy. I beg your pardon, Sir, I am told that the publisher has to sell the book to the public also at the same price.

The demand was put to vote and carried.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—17.

1 Mr. S. Adam Sait
2 „ R. Dhanukodi Pillai
3 „ M. Govinda Pillai
4 „ M. Govindan
5 „ C. M. Joseph
6 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
7 Mr. A. Kumara Pillai
8 „ R Nilakanta Pillai
9 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
10 Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai
11 „ S. Piraviperumal Pillai
12 „ K. Padmanabha Panickar
13 „ K. Rama Varma Raja
14 „ R. M. Statham
15 „ James Simpson
16 „ Komilezhathu Sankaran
17 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NOES—11.

1 Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
2 „ J. John Kattakayam
3 „ M. P. Madhavan Pillai
4 „ M. N. Narayana Menon
5 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
6 „ P. Padmanabhan Tampi
7 Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
8 „ K. Sankaralingam Pillai
9 „ Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar
10 „ Thariatu Kunjitomman
11 „ E. P. Varghese

NEUTRALS—5.

1 Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai
2 „ K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad
3 Mr. H. O. L. Marikar
4 „ G. Narayana Aiyar
5 „ A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

The demand was declared carried, 17 voting *for*, 11 *against* and 5 remaining *neutral*.

The grant was made.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE AUDIT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS OF 1108 M. E.

Chairman: The next item of business before the House is the presentation and consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1108. This will be followed by a general discussion. Every member is allowed a maximum of ten minutes.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: I rise to move that the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Account of 1108 be considered and accepted by the House.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know from the member from what head of expenditure the payment made to the Associated Press is met?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: It must be under the Miscellaneous.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: May I know the amount?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: I don't exactly remember the amount.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether any amount was paid to the Associated Press?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: A certain amount has been paid to the Associated Press.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: The Audit and Appropriation Report of 1108 is laid before us. Now we are in 1110. We are at a loss to understand why this delay in printing and publishing the Report. We are to discuss the audit of 1108 and we do not know whether the audit of 1109 was made and any report was printed and placed before the House.

I am thinking that the delay in presenting this report is due to the heavy work of the Financial Secretary, and I say that the present Account Officer is an over-burdened camel. He is in himself the Account Officer and the Financial Secretary. We have been pointing out to Government session after session the undesirability of keeping both offices in one and the same man. Even in the last Session the Government promised that these two officers will be entrusted to two persons. Nothing has been done in this direction for the last one year. Then coming to the Audit and Appropriation Report we find how the departments are working, and how defalcations occur and how the officers responsible are given different kinds of punishments. To begin with, let us take the question of the Travancore coinage. We cannot rely on any

Travancore silver coinage and go to the market with it. For one instance I shall quote an incident. When I was travelling in a bus from Tuckalay to Trivandrum I had with me ten half rupee coins. I had to give the driver these coins one by one and all these were refused by him being bad.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is keeping those coins with him knowing that they are counterfeit?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: No.

The Travancore rupee has become quite extinct. Why should we have half rupee coins if we have not got one rupee coins? Moreover the seller or the purchaser of an article loses in the transaction if he has to deal in a Travancore currency in terms of British currency. For instance we have to pay two chuckrams for a one anna stamp. If my calculation is correct it is one chackram and twelve and a half cash. How can this half cash be given to the seller or taken from him? So we are obliged to give either half cash more to the seller or for the seller to get half cash less. Ordinarly we give two chuckrams for a Travancore one anna stamp.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Is it British or Travancore stamp?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: One anna Travancore stamp.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Will the member give out the names of the vendors who sell these stamps for two chuckrams?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: All the vendors are selling them at 2 chuckrams.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: May I know from the member whether he has any objection in raising the value of the one anna stamp to 2 chuckrams?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Why not reduce it to 1 ch. or 1½ chs?

Why should this false impression be given to the public in the case of this one anna stamp?

Then there is the motor owners who always keep the anna rate for their fare which makes much complication in terms of Travancore currency. The chuckram, cash and fanam are trouble, some commodities for the outsider to deal with. They have to study the Travancore coinage and very often they make mistakes as to the relative value of these two coinages. The Government should either do away with them or make the currency in Travancore uniform by allowing only the Travancore coins to be used in the State.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai : Is there no counterfeit currency notes ?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : I am not an expert in that direction. There may be. But I can say with authority that there are too many counterfeit coins in Travancore. In Chapter III of the Audit and Appropriation Report the following is stated :—

> " During Chingam 1108, it came to the notice of Government that counterfeit and superious Sirkar silver coins were received and held in stock in one of the Divisional Treasuries that had the largest stock of such coins. In pursuance thereof, an examination of the stock of coins in the Treasury was conducted by the Account Officer. The suspected coins were separated and ordered to be remitted into a neighbouring Divisional Treasury to be received there after careful examination in the presence of the Treasurer of the remitting treasury. The result was that counterfeit and spurious coins to the value of Rs. 146-9-0 as per details noted below were found among them :—
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | ½ Rupee | No. 71. |
> | ¼ Rupee | No 53. |
> | One Fanam | No 663." |

These coins were cut and the value thereof was ordered to be recovered from the Treasurer. With regard to the counterfeiting of coins it is rampant in the State. How can we identify the true from the false coin ? Why should those coins be cut to make the prosecution difficult ? And the punishment meted out to those responsible for counterfeiting is not adequate. Then the Audit and Appropiration Report has something to say about the misappropriation of Government money in Nelpuras. The report says as follows about this :—

> "A sum of Rs. 819-23-6 was misappropriated by an acting Nelpura Vicharippukar of one of the Nelpuras under the Kandukrishi Department. This was brought to light when proceedings were started for the recovery of old arrears due for the year 1107 on certain Kandukrishi lands. Three defaulters produced tax receipts issued by the Nelpura Vicharippukar for the amounts paid by them and prayed for the cancellation of the auction proceedings. On verification, it was found that only a part of the money paid by the tax-payers was credited in the accounts. The counterfoil entries, however, agreed with the actual amount remitted. The acting Vicharippukar was suspended pending enquiry into his conduct and arrangements were made to realise the misappropriated amount "

Why was he not prosecuted ? It is a clear case of defalcation. When there was a clear case of defalcation of Government money he was punished with a mere dismissal.

Then coming to the Government Press. There is a very curious story with regard to that. From the very beginning it may

be pointed out that there are two Superintendents for the Government Press, one Superintendent and another Assistant Superintendent. The Assistant Superin endent was asked to verify certain accounts in connection with the sale of Malayalam Readers. There was some defalcation. It is very curious to know how the punishment was given to the officers responsible for the same. This is what the Report says :

> "The department was concerned with the printing and sale of Government Malayalam Readers and Copy Books also. The sale of the books was entrusted to a publication branch consisting of two temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each, of whom one was entrusted with the main stock and the other, his assistant with the actual sales. The Assistant clerk paid the sale proceeds to the Cashire. The Assistant clerk also kept a sub-stock with him for conducting the sales.
>
> On 26th May 1933, the Publication clerk reported to the Superintendent that on his return from casual leave on that date he found that a few pages of his main stock register in which he recorded the issues made to the Assistant clerk were found torn off. Immediately, the stock of the publications was checked by the Superintendent by reference to the sales register maintained by the Assistant clerk, etc,"

Chairman : Your time is up, Mr. Tampi.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പബ്ലിക് അക്കൌണ്ട്സ് കമ്മററി ഇദംപ്രഥമമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട അതിസംകുചിതവും വളരെ നിരാശാജനകവുമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്ന് എത്രതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞാലും അത് ഒട്ടും അധികമാകുകയില്ല. ഏററവും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഈ കമ്മിററി മുൻപാകെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മൊഴികൾ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ചേർത്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതു ചേർത്തിരുന്നാൽ അവിടെ എന്തെല്ലാമാണു നടന്നതെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കും ഞങ്ങൾ മുഖാന്തിരം മററുള്ളവർക്കും മററും അറിയാമായിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ എത്രത്തോളം മറച്ചുവയ്ക്കാമോ അത്രത്തോളം മറച്ചു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവാർഹം തന്നെ.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai : ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ട് പബ്ലിക്ക് അക്കൌണ്ട്സ് കമ്മററിയിലുള്ള അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർകൂടി ചേർന്നാണ് പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതറിഞ്ഞു അവരെക്കൂടിച്ചേർത്താണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. അടുത്തു വരുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട ഞാനുംകൂടി ചേർന്നതായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: ഏതു ഭാഗമാണ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ മറച്ചു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സാക്ഷികളുടെ മൊഴി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇതും മററുമാണ് മറച്ചുവച്ചു എന്നു പറവാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: സാക്ഷി മൊഴിയുടെ ചുരുക്കം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതു നല്ലപോലെ മനസ്സിലായി. ചുരുക്കമല്ലാതെ സവിസ്തരമായിട്ടുതന്നെ വേണ്ടതായിരുന്നല്ലോ. കോടതിയിൽ പോലും സാക്ഷിമൊഴികൾ സവിസ്തരം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താറുണ്ടു്. തന്നെയുമല്ല മൊഴി വായിച്ചു കേട്ടു ശരി എന്നും കൂടി കാണാം. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഇവിടെയും ചെയ്യാതെയിരുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: ക്ലാർക്ക് മൊഴി എഴുതിയാലും ജഡ്ജി ചുരുക്കമല്ലേ എഴുതുന്നതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സവിസ്തരമായിട്ടുള്ള മൊഴികൾ നോക്കിയാണ് ജഡ്ജ്മെൻറു ശരിയായ ഒരു നീതിന്യായാധിപൻ തയ്യാറാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്. കീഴ്കോടതികളിലെല്ലാം നീതിന്യായാധിപൻ തന്നെയാണ് മൊഴികൾ മുഴുവൻ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു രാജ്യത്തു് പബ്ലിക്ക് അക്കൌണ്ട്സ് കമ്മിററിമുൻപാകെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മൊഴിമുഴുവനും റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പകർത്തുന്നതായിട്ടു പറയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ ഇതരരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽപ്രവേശിച്ചു് ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ചുഴിഞ്ഞു നോക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിലേക്കുള്ള സമയം തന്നാൽ ഞാൻ അടുത്തപ്രാവശ്യം വരുമ്പോൾ പറയാം. എന്നാൽ നാം തന്നെ ഒരു മാതൃകയായി ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൂടയോ?

ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിക്കു വിവിധതരത്തിലുള്ള ജോലികളാണുള്ളതു്. അതിനിടക്കു ഈ ജോലികൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിമർശനങ്ങൾക്കു വിധേയനാവാനേ തരമുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയേറവും അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസും വേർതിരിക്കയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. വഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത വിവിധഭാരങ്ങൾ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതു കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമാണ്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിക്ക് ഇതു രണ്ടും നിർവഹിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലാ എന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി എന്നേ പറഞ്ഞൊള്ളു.

അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസറുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലല്ലാതെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി ആഡിററിംഗ് നടത്തണം, എന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ നമ്മുടെ സംഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിഷ്പക്ഷമായ ഒരു വിവരണം നമുക്കു ലഭിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു.

ഒരാവശ്യത്തിനായി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം അതിനു വിനിയോഗിക്കാതെ മററാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്ന പതിവ് ഇവിടെ സുലഭമാണ്. ഇതു തികച്ചും അനാശാസ്യമാണ്. ഇതുപോലെ തന്നെ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ പലപ്പോഴും ലാപ്സാക്കിക്കളയാറുണ്ട്. ഇതു ഒന്നുകിൽ ആവശ്യത്തിലധികം തുക ചേർക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ, അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട സമയത്തു് വേണ്ടതിന് വേണ്ടതുപോലെ വിനിയോഗിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ ആണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ മേലാൽ സംഭവിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇന്നു കുറച്ചു മുമ്പെ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ (മി: വിശ്വനാഥപിള്ളയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു) പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജലവിതരണപദ്ധതിക്കായി വച്ചിരുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒരംശം എടുത്തു് നീണ്ടകരപാലത്തിനായി ചീഫിഞ്ചിനീയർ ചിലവാക്കി. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മേലാൽ അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

പണാപഹരണം നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും മററും എനിക്കു ചിലതൊക്കെ പറയാതിരിപ്പാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പണാപഹരണം നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അവർ ആരുതന്നെയായിരുന്നാലും മാതൃകായോഗ്യമായവിധത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം സർക്കാർ സർവീസ് ഒരിക്കലും ശുദ്ധമായിരിക്കയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നു? വാസ്തവത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതായതു് താദൃശരെ ജനങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻവേണ്ടിമാത്രം കുറെക്കാലത്തേക്കു സസ്പെൻഡ്ചെയ്തു ഒഴിച്ചുനിറുത്തും. ഒടുവിൽ അവർ ജോലിചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ശമ്പളംകൂടി ഒന്നായി കെട്ടിക്കൊടു

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ത്തു് വീണ്ടും അവരെ ഉയർന്നസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ അവരോധിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ഈദൃശപ്രവൃത്തികൾ പ്രോത്സാഹനമല്ലാതെ മറെറന്താണു്? സമീപകാലത്തു് കാളേജിൽനടന്ന പണാപഹരണത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് മി. സി. വി. ചന്ദ്രശേഖരനെ വിസ്തരിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ മേലാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയൊക്കെ വരാതെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നും മററും പറഞ്ഞു് അദ്ദേഹം അതിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിഞ്ഞു.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: അദ്ദേഹമാണോ പണം അപഹരിച്ചതെന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ആരായാലുംശരി; പണാപഹരണം അവിടെ നടന്നു എന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു പതിനാറായിരം രൂപാ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രിട്ടറി ഗവൺമെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി എഴുതിത്തള്ളിയെന്നും മററുമൊക്കെ എനിക്കറിയാം (ചിരി).

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: പൊതുവിലുള്ള പണാപഹരണത്തെപ്പററിയല്ലേ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: എന്തെല്ലാം പണച്ചിലവുകളും അപഹരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടോ അതിനെപ്പററിയെല്ലാം എനിക്കു് പറയുന്നതിനവകാശവും അധികാരവുമുണ്ടു്. അല്ലാതെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി മാത്രമേ പറയുവാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നില്ല. (ചിരി).

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങനെ പണാപഹരണം നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മാതൃകായോഗ്യമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു രക്ഷയും ഇല്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്നു് സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളിൽ പലരും പൂജപ്പുര അതിഥിമന്ദിരത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരേക്കാൾ കടുത്ത കള്ളന്മാരാണെന്നു് പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. പ്രതിമാസം കൊഴുത്ത ശമ്പളംവാങ്ങി ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തെ ശോഷിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകം പണാപഹരണം നടത്തുന്നതു് വളരെ അക്രമവും അധർമ്മവുംതന്നെ, പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: പൂജപ്പുര അതിഥിമന്ദിരം ഏതാണു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതു് പിന്നീടു മെമ്പറെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയോ കൊണ്ടുപോയി കാണിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാം. (ചിരി).

നാലുചക്രത്തിനു വിലപിടിപ്പുള്ള ഒരു വാഴക്കുലയോ ഒരുമൂട മരച്ചീനിയോ ക്ഷുത്തടക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടു മോഷ്ടിച്ചു് ആറുമാസ

ത്തേയും മററും തടവുശിക്ഷ ലഭിച്ച്—പൂജപ്പുര അതിഥിമന്ദിരത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശിക്ഷ രാജകീയാഡംബരങ്ങളോടുകൂടി സുഖലോലുപന്മാരായി രാജവാസോചിതങ്ങളായ രമ്യഹർമ്മ്യങ്ങളിൽ താമസിച്ച് ഇപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള അഴിമതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരേയും കഠിനമായി ദണ്ഡിപ്പിച്ച് പുറത്തുതള്ളി ചാണകവെള്ളം തളിച്ചു ശുദ്ധിവരുത്തണം. കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവനേയും കൊടുക്കുന്നവനേയും ശിക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഇത് വെളിയിൽ പരസ്യമായി വരുവാനിടയില്ല.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ചിലരുടെ പേരു പറയാമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇതിനെപ്പററി മുൻപൊരവസരത്തിൽ ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞതിനു അവർ അനുഭവിച്ച ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ നമുക്കെല്ലാപേർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ (ചിരി). ഇപ്പോൾ ആവക വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും വഗ്ഗീയമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും മററും ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിലധികമൊന്നും പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവരെ ഭയങ്കരമായ സർപ്പത്തിന്റെമുൻപിൽകൊണ്ടുപോയി നിറുത്തി അവയെക്കൊണ്ടു കടിപ്പിച്ചും കുതിരക്കാലുകളിൽ താദൃശരുടെ കരചരണാദികൾ ബന്ധിച്ചു കുതിരയെ വിരട്ടിഓടിച്ചും മററും യമപുരിയിലേക്കു അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും മററും ചരിത്രങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു കാണാം (ചിരി). ഇവിടെ ഇതുപോലെ ഒന്നും പ്രവത്തിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും മററും മാതൃകായോഗ്യമായവിധത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷിച്ചും മററും സക്കാർ സവ്വീസിനെ ശുദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: The Public Accounts Committee is, in fact, one of the most important committees constituted under the Legislative Reforms Regulation, II of 1108, because it is the only committee which has the opportunity to have an insight into the internal working of the various departments of Government and to suggest ways and means to secure economy. Unlike the Finance Committee which occasionally meets to consider piecemeal demands for grants placed before it by Government, and which seldom gets the chance to review the whole programme of expenditure in its entirety before passing any proper judgment thereon, the

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai]

Public Accounts Committee has the privilege of conducting a detailed *post mortem* examination of the entire expenditure side of the Public Revenues, and of serving as an effective check on the vagaries of the various departmental heads. But the practical utility of this committee is considerably circumscribed owing to its peculiar constitution. With a predominant official element presided over by the Dewan, the committee labours under many drawbacks in playing with Government which plays with loaded dice always to its own advantage.

Another factor that reduces the usefulness of the Public Accounts Committee is the anamolous position of the Financial Secretary being also the Chief Account Officer. As it is, the Public Accounts Committee is allowed only to consider the Audit and Appropriation Report presented to it by the Chief Account Officer, and it has no means of directly testing the accuracy of the accounts. Under the present system such matters which the Chief Account Officer desires to place before the committee alone come up for consideration by that body, and it is quite possible that many important matters and serious financial irregularities may not at all be brought to the notice of this committee. These, perhaps, are mostly responsible for the meagre and cursory report the committee has now produced. One could certainly have very much liked that this committee should have gone still further and exhaustively into the various items of expenditure and the causes of the numerous defalcations and other irregularities in the accounts of 1108. However, a debate of this nature on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee affords this Council another admirable opportunity to scrutinise the administration and application of the funds sanctioned by it and to review the activities and working of the various departments of Government.

Sir, coming to the details of the report, I wish to dwell on a few points of general and paramount importance to the public. When going through the Audit and Appropriation Report for the year 1108 what strikes one most is the numerous cases of misappropriation and defalcations in the various departments of Government and even in the Municipalities in the State. The Account Officer safely throws the whole responsibility of checking the receipts on the shoulders of the respective departmental heads. But unfortunately the heads of departments seldom make use of their time to attend to this responsible work. Most of their time and energy are now spent up in initiating, organising and conducting festivities, celebrations, exhibitions and other shows which fall purely beyond the province of their official duties and responsibilities. So long as

this state of affairs continues one need not feel any surprise at all if cases of defalcations are on the increase, if the revenue collections show a tendency to fall, and if the Industrial and other Development Departments come up for much adverse criticism from the public and also from the two Houses of Legislature almost at every session. I would, therefore, strongly appeal to Government that, at least in future, their officers be directed to confine their attention to their ordinary and legitimate duties and to bestow proper attention or the affairs in their respective departments instead of frittering away their time and energy by meddling in matters that do not directly concern them.

Sir, I ventured to say so much, because, as a matter of fact, diversions and activities of the above kind do tell upon the efficiency of public service. It is no wonder we find inordinate delay, accumulation of huge arrears and defalcations in several departments. How else could it be when most of our officers are allowed to spend their days and nights by going about for collection of donations and subscriptions for this function or that and also for the sale of tickets, badges and flags as active members of various committees? However much we may complain on the floor of this House about the delay in the publication of even the Proceedings of the Legislative Bodies or about the delay in the execution of such important works as the publication of the Report of the Devadhar Committee, the Superintendent of the Government Press has no fear of being questioned by anybody for dereliction of duties, so long as he promptly attends to the execution of the various orders of the several committees, for instance, the printing of addresses, invitation cards, souvenirs and so forth,—mostly, I understood, free of charge and at Government expense.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Does the member suggest that a ban must be placed on the social activities of the officers?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Officers must attend to their duties first and then only think of social activities. That is my point, Sir.

Another much lamentable feature we find in the report is that more than fifty per cent. of the total expenditure remains non-votable and that the total amount certified to by Government during the year 1108 was more than six times the supplementary grants voted by the Council. It is noteworthy that most of the items of expenditure so incurred do not appear to be so very emergent as to invoke the extraordinary powers of Government or to justify their exclusion from the purview of discussion in the Council, or even in the Finance Committee. We also learn from the report that the expenditure under State patronage, *viz.*, on salaries and pensions

[Mr. M. N. Parameswaran Pillai.]

has steadily increased notwithstanding our repeated protests. This is due to the fact that very many unnecessary appointments on high salaries are created to provide for favoured persons and from the way in which these appointments are being made, one only wishes that, in the interest of the tax-payers, the powers of this Council are very much curtailed. I think, it is only because the Government could not under the rules provide appointments below Rs. 500 without obtaining the sanction of the Council that they in almost all such cases fix the salaries above Rs. 500 even though the individual blessed with the favours would have been too glad to accept the gifts even on much lower salaries.

Then again, Sir, in recent years we observe a rapid deterioration and demoralisation in the morale of our public service consequent on the change of policy followed by Government in the matter of recruitment. Every one of the recent appointments made by Government, whether in the Judiciary or in the cadre of Magistracy or in the Devaswom Department or in the Secretariat, has been done at the sacrifice of efficiency and in subversion of all honest and well recognised principles. These appointments do indicate that honesty, efficiency and long and continued service have no longer any room or recognition in the State Service and that they should give place to kinship, sycophancy and nepotism. How far efficiency has suffered on account of those appointments and what serious repercussion they have caused in the public service are matters which, I am sure, are within the cognizance of every one in this House.

Sir, before I conclude, I wish to refer to the proposal of the Public Accounts Committee recommending the separation of the Customs branch of the Excise Department and the placing of the same under a separate and independent officer. This suggestion is evidently put forward with a view to check the leakage of Customs Revenue ; but the problem of the development of trade and of the Customs Revenue does not seem to have engaged the attention of the committee. The Interportal Convention of 1865 really hangs like a millstone and prevents the growth of our Customs Revenue, and the revision of its terms has been long over due. Over and above this, our participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme does not appear to be advantageous to the prosperity of our Customs Revenue. At the expense of our State two representatives were sent to take part in the last Harbour Conference and we expected that they would bring credit to the State, but what benefit they were able to secure or win for the country is now well-known to every one. In this connection, I have to stoutly denounce the policy of Government in keeping the people ignorant of the steps

and commitments they have undertaken in regard to the Cochin Harbour Scheme. Why do they not, I ask, take the people more into their confidence? The advantages of the participation of our Government in the Cochin Harbour Scheme or of our State joining the future Federation are matters of vital importance on which the Government should really have taken the representatives of the people into their confidence.

Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai (*Trivandrum*) : At page 9 of the report it is stated "The Chairman assured the Committee that, in future, whenever it became necessary to spend money which was not included in the budget, the matter would be placed before the Finance Committee". Was the expenditure authorised by the Finance Committee?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : We should see whether such things would be none hereafter.

Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai : What I say is whether a statement of expenditure was placed before the Finance Committee?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : No.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : സർ, പബ്ളിക്ക് അക്കൌണ്ട്സ് കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കും രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാമത്തെ റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ് ഇതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ചിലവിനങ്ങളെ ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കും, ഈ കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടു കൌൺസിലിൻെറ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കും വിഷയമാക്കിയ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സന്മനസ്സിനെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു.

എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് അക്കൌണ്ടുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഫൈനാൻസുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഒരാളിൻെറ അധീനതയിലിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ന്യൂനതയെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു പണം ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്നതും ആഡിററുചെയ്യുന്നതും ഒരാൾതന്നെയാണ്. ഇതു രണ്ടും വേർതിരിക്കേണ്ടതു എത്രയും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കും അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ആണ്ടുതോറും ലാപ്സായിപോകുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഇതു വളരെ അനീതിയായ ഒന്നാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ലാപ്സാകുന്നതു അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കാവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ എന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെയല്ലെന്നുകാണാം. ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻവകുപ്പിൽ എൺപതിനായിരംരൂപായും

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിൽ എഴുപത്തേഴായിരം രൂപായും ലാപ്സ്‌ചെയ്തതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഇതു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്കാവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ലാപ്സ്‌ചെയ്തതെന്നു ഒരിക്കലും വിചാരിക്കാൻപാടില്ല. കുളങ്ങൾ, പാലങ്ങൾ, റോഡുകൾ മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നു ആളുകൾ മുറവിളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്ത് ആവക സംഗതികൾ നിർവഹിക്കാതെ പണം ലാപ്സാക്കികളയുന്നതു അക്രമമായ ഒന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ പൊതുജനോപകാരപ്രദമായ ജോലികൾക്കായി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം ചിലവാക്കി ആവക ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുപകരം അവ ചെയ്യാതെ പണം ലാപ്സാക്കിക്കളയുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഗൌരവമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. പിന്നീടു ഈ ലാപ്സാകുന്ന തുകയെ പ്രത്യേകം ഇനമായിചേർത്തു അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആവക ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി വിനിയോഗിക്കണം.

ഗവൺമെൻറുപണാപഹരണത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പലമെമ്പർമാരും ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പണാപഹരണം നടത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശരിയായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി കർശനമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ഇന്നു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവക്കു ഫൈൻ, സസ്പെൻഷൻ, തരംതാഴ്ത്തൽ. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ശിക്ഷകളാണു നൽകുന്നത്. അതുപോരാ; അവരെ ഒരു കോടതിമുഖാന്തിരം വിചാരണനടത്തി ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ശിക്ഷ കൊടുക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇത്രയുമാണ് എനിക്കിതിനെപ്പററി പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, the first point raised by Mr. P. Padmanabhan Thampi is about the delay in the preparation of the Audit and Appropriation Report. The Audit and Appropriation Report for any year can be prepared only after the accounts of the year are finally closed, which ordinarily extends to the month of Vrischikam of the succeeding year. The final figures are generally published in the Gazette during Vrischikam of each year. Then the details regarding the final grant and the expenditure have to be worked out and information has to be obtained from the various departmental heads as regards the several points that come up for consideration in connection with the preparation of the Audit and Appropriation Report, such as explanation for the variations in receipts, excess over grants, etc. So, it will generally take 3 to 4 months for drafting this report,

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: So, a delay of 4 months for the preparation of the final accounts ?

Mr. R Nilakanta Pillai: It is all incidental to the work. The same delay occurs in every Province in British India.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Is it not possible to finish the accounts in the months of Kanni or Tulam ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: No, it is absolutely impossible. The Karkatakam accounts will be audited and published in the Gazette only by the beginning of Kanni next year. Then there are numerous adjustments to be carried out in the preliminary accounts. So that the final accounts can be closed only in Vrischikam. It is not possible to complete the work earlier than that. The date of the present Appropriation Report is 16th May 1934 and subsequently the Public Accounts Committee met and the committee's report was issued. At the Budget session there was hardly any time for discussion of the Public Accounts Committee Report and therefore it was placed before the Legislature for discussion at the next session. All this delay is incidental. It might have been possible to consider the report earlier if we had met early in the year.

Then the important question raised by Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi is the separation of he Finance and Accounts Departments. The combination of the two appointments in a single officer makes it a rather difficult task for him. But in these days of financial stringency, the separation of the department would mean at least an annual additional expenditure of Rs. 25 to 30 thousand.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: If Government can spend Rs. 25,000 for the Associated Press, is it difficult for them to spend another Rs. 25,000 for this important measure ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Admitting for the sake of argument that we are spending such amount for the Associated Press, is it necessary to spend another Rs. 25,000 just for the sake of the proposed separation, at a time when we are in urgent need of money for other important measures ?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi. The Financial Secretary's appointment is more important than the Associated Press. What is the payment made to the Associated Press ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: I do not exactly remember the amount.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Does the member know that the Government are losing large sums on account of defalcation?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: I do not admit that. In my capacity as the Audit Officer, I have incorporated in the Audit and Appropriation Report all the important defalcations which have come to my notice.

Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi spoke about the coinage problem. There was some counterfeiting of coins when the price of silver was only Rs. 45 to 50 for 100 tolas ; but now that the price has gone up there is very little for the counterfeitors to gain. The Police Department also are doing their best in detecting such cases.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Does the Financial Secretary think that these counterfeitors save the situation in Travancore by inflating the currency ? (*Laughter.*)

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: I do not think so. The Travancore Sirkar coins circulate only within Travancore State.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Is the member prepared to withdraw all silver coins in circulation at present and issue good coins ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: I do not think it necessary as the coins in circulation are not all bad ; nor is it possible to do so. Government will have to pay back the value of these coins and they will thereby be losing a large amount on account of the difference between the real value and the face value of the coins.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: What is the probable annual loss ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: There is no annual loss by issuing coins. But on the other hand we gain a certain amount by issuing new coins.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Will the Government incur any loss by withdrawing the coinage?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Yes. They will incur a loss equivalent to the difference between the face value of the coin and the market value of the silver. All the people who bring these coins will have to be paid their face value, but Government can realise only the real market value by selling these coins as bullion. The loss will be about 15 lakhs of rupees. So, it is not feasible to withdraw the coins from circulation at present. As regards counterfeiting of coins, I think it is not peculiar to Travancore alone It is prevalent in British India as well in respect of both their silver coins and currency notes. There are cases of counterfeiting in other countries also.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Will the Government introduce better coins at the time of next issue?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai : The question will be taken up at the time of next minting. At present we are not minting any silver coins.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether there is any expert in the Mint at present who is able to find out the counterfeit coins ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai : There are one or two subordinates. I am not prepared to say that they are all experts. But by experience they are able to find out counterfeit coins. Our silver coins are minted in the Birmingham Mint.

Then, about the defalcations in the Kandukrishi Nelpuras. These defalcations have already been reported in detail, and Government have taken adequate action against the officers concerned.

Mr. Kattakayam and Mr. Padmanabha Pillai referred to the lapses in grants. I want to say that it is not possible to prevent these lapses. I shall explain the reason. In a large department like the Police, lapses to the extent of about Rs. 30 or 40 thousands are bound to occur when no acting arrangements are made in leave vacancies in the constabulary. Similarly in the Education Department lapses cannot but arise when, for some reason or other, the allotment for payment of grants-in-aid has to be partially withheld and only a portion of the sanctioned amount is actually spent. So far as the P. W. D. is concerned, if the members would kindly refer to the Audit and Appropriation Report, they will find that over and above the budget grant, a good amount has been sanctioned additionally and a major portion of it has been spent. I know that there is some lapse. It is due mainly to non-payment of land compensation charges. There is a lapse in the Irrigation grant also, probably due to want of regular sanctioned estimates. But in future, there can be no such lapse under Irrigation, since an irrigation fund has been created to which the unspent balance of grant will be credited at the close of the year.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai referred to the increase in salaries. From the speech of the Dewan yesterday, it will be seen that action has been taken by Government on the Report of the Retrenchment Committee. There will be a saving of Rs. 4,71,000 when the standardisation proposals are given effect to in full.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether any cut has been made in the salaries of officers ?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai : The new proposals will operate as a cut to a certain extent. For in the case of grade promotions, in future, officers will not get the same salary as they would have got under the existing scales of pay except in rare cases.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether increments have been given to particular officers?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: If the member will tell me who those particular officers are, I shall answer him.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether senior officers will also be affected by the standardisation of salaries.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Yes.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is it on the principle "after me, the deluge"?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Certainly not.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether the member has anything to say regarding the one anna stamp and eight anna stamp?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: Sir, it is a fact that we are paying two chuckrams for one anna stamp when purchased outside the authorised vendors. I think that an amendment can be brought forward to the Stamp Regulation so that it may be raised to two chuckrams. (*Laughter*). If the member wants that the value of eight anna stamp paper should also be made equal to eight annas in British currency, it can be done.

Mr. H. O. L. Marikar: His suggestion is that the word "one anna" may be removed and "one and three-fourth chuckrams" may be substituted; similarly the words "eight annas" may be removed and fourteen chuckrams" or "അരരൂപ" may be printed.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: At present the wording used is "അരരൂപ". Anyhow Government have no objection to change the denomination from British currency to Travancore currency.

The House adjourned at 3-41 P. M. to meet again the next day.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL,

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME IV—NUMBER 3.

FOURTH SESSION—1110/1935.

Wednesday, the 30th January, 1935/17th Makaram, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the Clock with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E. Kt., Ll. D., Dewan—President, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and then signed the Rolls :—

1. Mr. C. O. Madhavan, B. A., B. L. (*Excise Commissioner*).
2. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar, B. A. (*Commissioner of Police*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Schools in which all castes are not admitted.

15. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** (*Kottayam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Government schools now (1-3-1110) in Travancore to which admission is not granted to all castes ?

Mr. R. M. Statham (*Director of Public Instruction*) : 14.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon : What was the number last year ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : 15.

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CONTENTS.

		PAGES
1.	Members sworn ...	91
2.	Questions and Answers ...	91 - 106
3.	Legislative business -	
	(i) The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Second and third readings of— ...	106
	(ii) The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Consideration and passing of— ...	107 - 109
	(iii) The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill—Consideration and passing of— ...	109 - 111
4.	Annexures—	
	(i) Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill.	
	(ii) The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation Amendment Bill. (As revised by the Select Committee).	
	(iii) The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill. (As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council).	
	(iv) The Travancore Companies Regulation Amendment Bill. (As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly).	
	(v) The Travancore Companies Regulation Amendment Bill. (As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council).	
	(vi) The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill. (As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly).	
	(vii) The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill. (As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council).	

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran (*Nominated*) : How many of these 14 schools are set apart for special classes ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : Four ; but I may say for the information of the member that, since this question was answered, four of these schools have been thrown open to all classes, and, in regard to the remaining also, steps have been taken to make them accessible to all communities.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether, in the remaining 10 schools..............?

Mr. R. M. Statham : I am sorry, in my previous answer, I did not specify the remaining number of schools They are only 6, since 4 are for special classes.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether Christians and Muslims are admitted to these six schools ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : Out of the 14 schools specified in the answer, 4 are for special classes and 4 more have already been thrown open to Christians, Mahomedans and to all other communities. The remaining 6 will be removed to places where they will be accessible to all communities including Christians and Mahomedans.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : My question is whether Christians and Mahomedans are admitted into these 6 schools ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : Not at the moment.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Toduvuzha*) : ബാക്കിയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിലും എല്ലാജാതിക്കാരെയും പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വല്ല നടപടിയും നടത്തണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : I have just now stated that steps are being taken to make the remaining six schools accessible to all communities.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എല്ലാജാതിക്കാരെയും സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ എന്നാണു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : Within a short period it will be done. Already land has been acquired for the schools and they will be transferred to sites which will be accessible to all communities.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഏകദേശമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും പറയാമോ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : The period depends on money. We have to get money for putting up new school buildings on the sites already acquired. We hope to provide money for that in the next year's budget.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്ക് വല്ല ടെമ്പററിഷെഡ്ഡുകളും കെട്ടി എങ്കിലും എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരേയും പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : We have not got money, I am afraid, even for temporary sheds.

Divisional Inspectors under the Education Reforms Committee Report.

16. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Divisional Inspectors recommended in the Report of the Education Reforms Committee;

(*b*) if the number is more than that at present, the reasons therefor ;

(*c*) the basis on which their headquarters were fixed ;

(*d*) the number of Range Inspectors latterly when there were Range Inspectors ;

(*e*) where their headquarters were ; and

(*f*) the basis on which the jurisdiction of the present Divisional Inspectors was fixed ?

Mr. R M. Statham : (*a*) Two.

(*b*) Government considered that four Divisional Inspectors, instead of the two Divisional Inspectors and four Assistant Divisional Inspectors recommended by the Education Reforms Committee, would be better.

(*c*) Convenience and the central position in the Divisions.

(*d*) Three.

(*e*) Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam.

(*f*) The most convenient grouping of taluks and schools.

Recruitment of teachers in the Education Department.

17. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether persons who entered service in the Education Department between 1100 and 11υ3 alone are eligible for entertainment even now ;

(*b*) the number still remaining outside according tc that list ; and

(*c*) whether they have amended the said rule ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : (*a*) No.

(*b*) The list referred to applies to vernacular teachers in the men's branch alone and therefore an answer to the general question cannot be given.

(*c*) Government have altered the rules for recruitment both to the English and the vernacular branches of the Education Department.

V. M. School at Perumpavur.

18. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) when the V. M. School at Perumpavur was opened ; and

(*b*) what the present strength of the school is ?

Mr. R. M. Statham: (*a*) 1st Tulam 1073.

(*b*) 673.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: How many students can be accommodated in the present building?

Mr. R. M. Statham: There is accommodation, really, only for 493.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: What is the seating accommodation?

Mr. R. M. Statham: Does the honourable member want to know for how many there are benches in the school ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes.

Mr. R. M. Statham: There are benches only for 450.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Does the member know that classes are being held even in the verandah without any seats whatsoever ?

Mr. R. M. Statham: Not only in the verandah, but in the class rooms themselves some of the students have to sit on the floor ; because, as I said, there are benches only for about 450, while the strength of the school is over 600.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Will the Government arrange for additional accommodation in the school?

Mr. R. M. Statham: Government have no funds for putting up additional buildings just now. We have under consideration the question of taking away from the school the primary classes or the V. M. classes, so that the remaining classes will have accommodation in the present building.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is there any other V. M. School in the taluk?

Mr. R. M. Statham: I think there is.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: What is the distance to that school from this school ?

Mr. R. M. Statham : I am afraid, I do not know that; but I did not say that it was contemplated to take away the V. M. classes alone from the school. I said that the V. M. classes *or* the primary classes may be removed from the school. If there are no other V. M. Schools in the neighbourhood, of course, we will remove only the primary classes from the school.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is there a tiffin shed attached to this school?

Mr R. M. Statham: No.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is there a waterman attached to the school?

Mr. R. M. Statham : No.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know where the students take their tiffin and what they do for drinking water?

Mr. R. M. Statham : They do what the students in several other schools have to do.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Will the Government make proper arrangements for a tiffin shed and for the appointment of a waterman for the school?

President: I am afraid I have allowed too many questions which do not have any reference to the original question. We must stop somewhere.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I ask whether the 250 students who have not got sitting accommodation in the school, remain standing?

Mr. R. M. Statham : No, they sit on the floor.

Memorial re defects in the Government School at Perumpavur.

19. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Public Instruction received a memorial from the citizens of Perumpavur town showing the existing defects in the Government schools at Perumpavur and what action has been taken in the matter?

Mr. R M Statham : Yes. The Director of Public Instruction inspected the schools and a sum of Rs. 500 is being provided for putting up an additional shed for the English Middle School. The question of removing the defects in the Departmental Vernacular Middle School is also under consideration.

Mr G. Narayana Aiyar : Is there any tiffin shed attached to the English School?

Mr. R. M Statham : As the honourable member knows, accommodation in the English Middle School is gravely in defect. There is no tiffin shed, and no girls' retiring room. Even for one of the classes there is no room.

Mr. G Narayana Aiyar : Is not the building a thatched one ?

Mr. R M Statham : Government propose to sanction Rs. 500 to put up a new building.

Opening of an Ayurveda Vaidyasala at Puthenchira.

20. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** : Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government on the memorial submitted by the citizens of Puthenchira pakuthi in Parur taluk for the opening of an Ayurveda Vaidyasala at Puthenchira or for sanctioning a grant to Vaidyakalanidhi C. K. Kumaran ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai (*Secretary to Government*) : The memorial was sent to the Inspector of Ayurveda.

Mr. G Narayana Aiyar : How long is it since the memorial was sent to the Inspector of Ayurveda ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : On the 4th of July 1934 the memorial was sent to the Inspector of Ayurveda.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether there is any source of medical aid for the Puthenchira pakuthi ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : Yes, a Vaidyasala is being conducted there by Vaidyakalanidhi C. K. Kumaran.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I draw the attention of the member to the fact that it is to the very same Vaidyan that reference has been made in the question ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : I am sorry, Sir, I am wrong. There is no other medical institution in that locality.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : What is the distance between Puthenchira and Parur where alone they have a medical institution ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : About 17 miles.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : In the light of that fact, will the Government be pleased to allow the grant to the Vaidyan there, at an early date ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : The final reply from the Inspector of Ayurveda is expected this month.

Mr. S. Adam Sait (*Nominated*) : Mr. Jacob Hassan Sait has written to me requesting me to ask the question which he has sent to Government.

President : Has he asked for the permission of the President ?

The Secretary to the Council said that Mr. Jacob Hassan Sait had not applied for such permission.

President : Mr. Sait has not written about it to the President.

Mr. S. Adam Sait : He has written to me.

President : That is a matter between you and him. The Chair ought to be informed.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.

21. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the old Legislative Council had not passed a resolution that the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police were unnecessary ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : Yes.

Mr. J John Kattakayam: അതനുസരിച്ച് അവരെ കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: ഇല്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അവരെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : ഉണ്ടു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളവർ തന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഭാരമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : എ. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെ ജോലികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : That is a long question ; I must answer it in English.

President : But what is the question ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : The member wants to know what are the duties of the A. S. Ps.

President : I suppose that is defined in some Government publication.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : The duties of of the A. S. Ps. have been detailed in the G. O. regarding the re-organisation of the Police Department.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ആ വക ജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ലോക്കൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടേഴ്സ് ഇല്ലേ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : അവർക്കു ചെയ്യേണ്ട ജോലി വേറെ ഉണ്ട്.

President: ரொம்ப சரி.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കൃത്യസ്ഥലത്തുപോയി കേസു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുകയല്ലാതെ എ. എസ്. പിക്കു വേറെ വല്ല ജോലിയും ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എന്താണു്?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: ஏ. எஸ். பி. களுக்கு, இன்ஸ்பெக்ஷன் ஜோலியுண்டு, கேஸுகளை இன்வெஸ்டிகேட் செய்யவேண்டும், இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுடைய தவறுகளை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കമ്മിഷണർക്കു് മലയാളം നല്ലതുപോലെ അറിയാം. മുമ്പു് അദ്ദേഹം എന്നോടു മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. E. P. Varghese (*Nominated*): I rise to a point of order, whether a member who has so far been speaking in Malayalam can now speak in Tamil.

President: That shows he is a linguist; nobody knows whether he may not talk in any other language also.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കമ്മിഷണർ അവർകൾ പലപ്പോഴും എന്നോടു മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഡി. എസ്സ്. പിമാരുടെ ജോലികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണു്?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: டி. எஸ். பி.கள் ஏ. எஸ். பி களுடைய வேலையை மேல் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் வேலையும் உண்டு. ஒரு ஆபீஸும் உண்டு. அக்கௌண்ட்ஸ் சரிபார்க்கவேண்டிய சுமதலையும் உண்டு.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള പോലീസ്സുഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്താൻതന്നെ വളരെ വിഷമമായിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു എ. എസ്. പിമാരെക്കൂടി തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നതു സുസാദ്ധ്യമാണോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: அப்படியொன்றும் இல்லை. ஏ. எஸ். பி. களுடைய ஸுப்பர்விஷன் குறைந்தால் பராதி உண்டாகும்.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: നേരെമറിച്ചാണു് അനുഭവത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: அது ஒரு அபிப்ராயம் தான்.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether the proposed recruitment of an A. S. P. is to be from the department itself or from outside?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : There is no proposal to recruit a new A. S. P. The quesion is whether ....

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സർ... ... ...

President : I am sorry that before Mr. Sankaran began his supplementary question, I failed to ascertain whether Mr. Kattakayam had exhausted his artillery.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഏ. എസ്. പി. മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല പരാതിയും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: ഇല്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : മാഞ്ഞൂർ കൊലക്കേസ്സുസംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല പരാതിയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: അതു് സബ്ജുഡീസ് ആണു്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether the Government intend to recruit A. S. P.'s from outside or inside the department?

President : We are not at all at the recruitment of A. S. P's. The question was whether a certain resolution was passed in one of the previous Council regarding the post of the A. S. P's. being abolished and the answer is 'Yes'.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : A supplementary question was put by Mr. Kattakayam regarding the new recruitment of A. S. P's. and that was answered by the Commissioner of Police.

President : Let us be quite relevant.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : He was asking whether the Government purpose to make an addition in the number of A. S. P's.

President : That does not arise.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Municipal Councils*): May I know why this resolution was not given effect to?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : The succeeding Legislative Council dissented to the resolution and said that the A. S. P's. should be retained.

Primary Schools in Todupuzha taluk.

22. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of departmental and other Primary Schools in the Todupuzha taluk?

Mr. R. M. Statham: 35.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ ആയും അല്ലാതെയും നടത്തുന്ന സ്കൂളുകൾ എത്രഎണ്ണം ഉണ്ട്?

President: Why does not the member talk in English now? He is a linguist. Mr. Statham is an Englishman.

Mr. R. M. Statham; There are 10 departmental schools, 21 aided schools, 3 unaided and one unrecognised.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. R. M. Statham: To which of the schools does the honourable member refer?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: പത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളേയുംപററി മൊത്തമായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചത്?

Mr. R. M. Statham: I cannot say that they are all fully equipped.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളിൽ മെമ്പർ പോയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. R. M. Statham: Yes, I have.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: എത്ര സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് ഏതെല്ലാം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ആണ്.

Mr. R. M. Statham: I do not think that I can be expected to tell the name of each school that I visited. I certainly visited three or four of the Primary Schools which the member referred to just now.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഇത്രയും സ്കൂളുകൾമാത്രംകൊണ്ടു അവിടത്തെ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ശരിയായി നടക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. R. M. Statham: No, I do not think so. I am of the opinion that more schools are required in that particular area.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. R. M. Statham: I have just answered that, considering the backward state of the taluk, more schools are necessary.

Report of the Standardisation Officer.

23. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether any report has been submitted by the Officer deputed for the standardisation of pay, etc., and if so when : and

(*b*) whether it will be placed before the Council for discussion before any of the recommendations contained therein are accepted ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The Special Officer was asked to deal with standardisation of salaries which was one of the main recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government in 1931. There was no need for any further report to be submitted. The details of the changes to be made in the scales of pay in the various departments have been worked out under his supervision and Government orders revising the establishments are being issued.

(*b*) This does not arise.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Have the Government any idea to publish the recommendations of the Standardisation Officer ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The Standardisation Special Officer has only put up notes for the orders of Government. Orders are being passed, and in due course, they will be published.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether he has submitted any concrete proposals to Government ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : He has only put up notes based on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and the opinions of the various heads of departments.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether the proceedings will be made available for information ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Yes, they will be published in the Government Gazette or placed in the Press Room when they are ready.

Latin Cathoilcs acting in the Secretariat.

24. ***Mr. E. P. Varghese** : Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the number of Latin Catholics who have acted in the Secretariat with the dates of their relief ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : It is not practicable to furnish the information as no period for which the information is required has been specified.

Mr. E P. Varghese : May I know whether there are any Latin Catholic Christians in the Secretariat now ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I claim notice. Sir, the question here relates to acting appointments.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know whether there are any Latin Catholic graduates or under-graduates in the Secretariat now?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I said I claim notice.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether any member can say that he has a right to say that the member of a particular community must be entertained in a particular department?

President : I suppose it is a matter in which each community will best judge for itself and it is for the Government to see how far their requests could be satisfied. It is a very big question on which supplementary questions and answers may not be exhaustive.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether Government recognise any such claims to be valid?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Claim for what?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : For appointment in a particular department.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Government have only recognised that all communities should be given equal opportunities for service under Government.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli cum Kunnauttr*) : May I know whether Latin Catholics are particularly trained for Secretarial work?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I can't say.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman (*Nominated*) : ലാററിൻകാത്തോലിക്ക് ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും സമുദായക്കാർ ഈ ജോലിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരാണോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : മുൻചോദ്യത്തിനു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരം തന്നെയാണ് ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിനും ഉത്തരം.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether he is aware that certain communities were not employed in the Secretariat as clerks some years back?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I am not aware.

Settlement Memorandum submitted by the Special Officer.

25. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** (*Jenmies*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the special officer appointed for the purpose of preparing a settlement memorandum has submitted the memorandum to Government ;

(*b*) if so, when ; and

(*c*) whether they will be pleased to lay a copy of the same on the table?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 17th October, 1934.

(*c*) This will be considered.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : What is the total expenditure incurred by Government on the Special Officer and the staff for the purpose of preparing a settlement memorandum ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : I claim notice.

The Ramalingam Case.

26 ***Mr .N. K. Padmanabha Pillai** (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are aware of the judgment of Mr. Mack I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, in the security proceedings case of one Ramalingam of Trivandrum casting aspersions on the conduct of the Travancore Police ; and

(*b*) whether they have made any enquiry into the conduct of the officers involved therein, and, if so, what ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government. They have since obtained a copy of the judgment also.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether this Ramalingam is included in the K. D. list ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : I rise to a point of order. May I know whether another member can put questions before the member who is in charge of the interpellation has asked a question ?

President : I thought the member did not get up. If the member wants he can ask questions.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : Sir, I have nothing to ask.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether Ramalingam's name is included in the K. D. list ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : It is a confidential matter.

President : The information regarding K. D. list cannot be placed on the floor of the House.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : Is the member aware that Ramalingam has been convicted in British India or Ceylon at any time ?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar : Yes.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: If so, where and in how many cases?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: About half a dozen cases, two in Colombo, two in Madras City, two in Tinevelly and Travancore.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there was any theft in the Police Commissioner's Bungalow?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Sir, I think the question does not arise.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Can the member say that a question does not arise?

President: He has submitted it to the consideration of the Chair.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I think the question arises in this way, Sir.

President: What is the question, please?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there was a theft in the Police Commissioner's Bungalow and whether Ramalingam was suspected?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Yes, there was a case of theft in the Commissioner's Bungalow and Ramalingam is one of the many suspected.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know when the theft took place and when Ramalingam was suspected?

President: I allow the first portion of the question but not the latter.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: I cannot give the exact date of the offence.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Was there any application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the High Court preferred by the mother of Ramalingam?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: May I ask the Chair whether this question of *Habeas Corpus* is relevant?

President: I would like to tell the House that inasmuch a the answer given by the Government is that they have since received a copy of the judgment and that the whole question arising out of that judgment is under their consideration, it would be rather hard on the member responsible for this answer to go into the various facts connected with this judgment and give anything like a definite answer. It is embarrassing and therefore I beg of the House not to pursue that question any further, but defer all questions till Government have decided the matter; then every member will be given an opportunity to probe into all aspects of it.

Introduction of modified excise system in the old allom.

27. ***Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai** (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) from what date the modified excise system was introduced in the old allom;

(*b*) what is the quantity fixed as Government dues per cent. of pan area per annum;

(*c*) whether they have been able to realise in full the quantity fixed as Government dues; and

(*d*) if not, will they be pleased to state the reasons?

Mr C. O. Madhavan: (*a*) Thye Pani 1107.

(*b*) 9 maunds.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) On account of the poor yield due to unusual rains during the manufacturing season.

Reduction of Government dues from the old allom.

28. ***Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that they reduced the quantity fixed as Government dues from the old allom from 9 to 6 maunds for the year 1108; and

(*b*) the reasons for such action?

Mr. C O. Madhavan: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) As many of the licensees were not able to manufacture more than 6 maunds per cent. of pan area on account of unfavourable weather conditions.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Sir, with your permission, I wish to make a suggestion. There are a number of questions tabled for answers by us. Both yesterday and to-day we find that question time has occupied only half an hour and only 15 questions have been answered each day. There are about 167 questions, I mean starred questions, for this session. Since on both days there was half of the time allowed for the questions left unused for that purpose, I would request that some more questions may be set apart for each day so that we may get at least answers for quite a large number of questions.

President: I fully sympathise with the honourable member who has complained about the smallness of the number of questions that were tabled for yesterday and to-day and it is equally true that, although under the Standing Orders one full hour is allotted for the purpose of asking questions and giving answers, not more than a moiety of the time was necessary in these days. I shall certainly try to impress upon the members of the Treasury Bench their obligation to supply answers to questions that have been received in time promptly and expeditiously so that the House may be kept fully engaged for the whole time that has been specified for asking

[President.]

and answering of questions and I hope that every effort will be made on the part of the Government Officers who have not sent up their answers to be as prompt as circumstances might permit.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: *(Additional Head Sirkar Vakil):* Sir, I present the Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill and beg to move that the Bill as reported by the Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

President: Moved and seconded that the Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill be taken up for consideration.

The motion was carried.

Clauses I and II.

President: The question is whether Clauses I and II do form part of the Bill.

The motion was carried and Clauses I and II were added to the Bill.

Preamble.

President: The question is whether the Preamble be added to the Bill.

The motion was carried and the Preamble was added to the Bill.

Title of the Bill.

President: The question is whether the title shall be added to the Bill.

The motion was carried and the title was added to the Bill.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I now proceed to the third reading of the Bill. Before making the motion for the passing of the Bill, I beg to move a formal amendment in regard to the short title of the Bill. I move that in Clause I, sub-clause (1.) line 2, for the figure 110 the figures 1110 be substituted.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

President: Moved and seconded that in Clause I, sub-clause (1), line 2, the figure 110 be altered into 1110.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I move that the Bill as now amended by the House be passed.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

President: Moved and seconded that the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill as amended by the House be passed.

The Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE COMPANIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I move that the Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken up for consideration.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether the Rule 38 is going to be suspended or not. We got notice of this Bill only yesterday and so we were not able to send up amendments.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, the real position is this. Five days' notice of this motion was given by Mr. Joseph Panjikaran who was then a member of the Council. He has since resigned and I have given notice of the very same motion two days ago. The motions given notice by Mr. Panjikaran and myself are quite identical so that as a matter of fact the members has had five days' notice of this motion though the rules require only three days' notice. Any merely technical defect may be rectified by you, Sir, by giving me leave to make the motion.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I have to submit that the interpretation given by the Law Member is not correct. When for instance a particular member sends up amendments to a Bill and notice of the same is given to the other members that notice cannot be availed of by another member who wishes to move the identical amendments, when the member who sent up the original amendments refuses or is not prepared to move them. That is not the notice contemplated under the Rules.

President: The question that the Chair has to consider under these circumstances is whether the House has been prejudiced by the absence of proper notice. It has been contended and admitted that *a notice* was given to the members five days ago. Therefore the House had ample information that this motion was going to be taken up to-day. The circumstances that a member who sent the notice is not to-day before the House for the purpose of making the motion could not alter the duties of the members who could have sent in amendments the moment they got notice of the motion. They could not have anticipated until to-day that another member was going to make that motion. A regular notice was given and it was in order. If members wanted to send in amendments they had to take action on the original motion. That does not alter the position, nor has it put the House in any embarrassing position. In view of that fact I should say that I am not exercising my duties wrongly when I allow the Law Member to make his motion. Even if there is a technical objection I am prepared to waive it.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I shall briefly explain the principles of this Bill. As the Companies Regulation now stands there is no provision enabling or empowering the Registrar or any Government Officer to inspect the books and accounts of any company, nor is there any provision which would empower the Government to appoint a special Auditor to audit the accounts and other papers of a company nor is there any provision to empower the Government on their own motion to order an investigation into the affairs of a company. The present Bill therefore provides that the Registrar or any officer specially appointed in that behalf may inspect and audit the accounts and books of a company and make reports to the Government It is also provided that Government may, in special circumstances, appoint a special Auditor to inspect and audit the accounts of any company and a further provision is made that the Government may, on their own motion, order an Inspector to be appointed to investigate into the affairs of the company. As the law now stands there is no provision empowering Government to order an investigation into the affairs of a company unless a specific number of shareholders apply for it. If Government think under any cirumstances that such an investigation is necessary they should have the power to order investigation even though a sufficient number of shareholders may not apply. This in brief is the principle of this Bill, and it is intended to safeguard and protect the interests of the shareholders of a company specially as against the Directors of the company. The company, no doubt, is a private concern and the shareholders have themselves to protect and combine themselves to protect their interests. The law makes provision for it. But still Government feel that having regard to Indian conditions, or at least as far as Travancore conditions are concerned, the shareholders are not keenly alive to their rights and they do not in any event combine to protect their common interests. Government therefore feel that they may have to intervene and, for that purpose, they should have power to order investigation into the affairs of a company and as tending in the same direction they should have power to inspect and audit the books and accounts of a company so that the condition of the books, etc., may be known to the Government from time to time. The copies of the reports of inspection and investigation will be made available to the shareholders so that they may take the necessary steps to set matters right. Such a provision may not be necessary in other countries. But we know that in other countries the shareholders themselves act ; once in every year they call the Directors strictly to account for every thing they have done in the previous year. The Directors may be very influential

men and they may occupy the highest positions; even then they are not free from such searching inquisition. There have been cases in which the Directors have been dragged to the civil or criminal courts. Honourable members are aware that very recently in England, Mr. Horatio Botomly, who was known to be a man of high position and influence and was an M. P., had to face a criminal court because he did something wrong in connection with a company and had to go to jail. Such a thing is unknown in India or at least in Travancore. It has become therefore necessary that Government should intervene in these matters and that some provision should be available to protect and safeguard the interests of the shareholders. With this view this Bill has been passed by the Assembly and I now commend the principles of the Bill for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

President: Moved and seconded that the Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill, as passed in the Assembly, be taken into consideration.

The motion was carried.

CLAUSES 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

President: The question is whether Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do form part of the Bill.

The motion was carried and the Clauses were added to the Bill

PREAMBLE.

President: The question is whether the Preamble shall be added to the Bill.

The motion was carried, and the Preamble was added to the Bill.

TITLE OF THE BILL.

President: The question is whether the title shall be added to the Bill.

The motion was carried and the title was added to the Bill.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I move that the Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

President: Moved and seconded that the Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE BREACH OF CONTRACT (REPEALING) BILL.

Mr Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai : I shall briefly explain the principles of this Bill. The object of the Bill, as honourable members have no doubt noticed, is to repeal certain enactments which provide for the punishment of breaches of contract committed by certain classes of labourers and artificers. There are two such enactments now in force in Travancore. One is the Travancore Breach of Contract Regulation of 1080 as amended subsequently which provides for the punishment of artificers, workmen and labourers. The other provisions are contained in the Penal Code, *viz.*, Sections 493 and 495 of the Travancore Penal Code. Section 493 provides for punishment of persons engaged during voyages. Section 495 provides for punishment for refusal to serve at a distant place to which the servant was conveyed at the master's expenditure. I am sure that the House is conversant with these Sections and that it is not necessary for me to read them. In British India, the corresponding enactments have been repealed by Act III of 1925. The International Labour Conference of 1930 has expressed the view that, as far as possible, compulsory labour should be put an end to as early as possible. This principle has been accepted in British India generally and the Government also feel that the enactments referred to are against the spirit of the evil condemned by the Convention and should be repealed. In Mysore, action has been taken already and they repealed the corrosponding Regulations there by Regulation IV of 1933. This Bill, though it was published some months ago, could be introduced in the Assembly only recently and it was passed there in one sitting. I am sure the principles of the Bill which are non-controversial will be accepted by the House.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : I second it.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, in support of this Bill I have to say a few words. It is always better to be late than never. The provisions of law which are now sought to be repealed by this Bill have really been a blot in our Statute Book.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Is the member aware that he is preaching to the converted as far as this Bill is concerned ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I could not hear the honourable member.

President : It is good that you do not.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Even when the Breach of Contract Regulation was first introduced in the Legislative Council there was serious opposition from the non-official members, as it was aimed to curtail the freedom and independence of the labourer and other classes of people. Then the voice of non-officials was too feeble, and in spite of opposition the Government succeeded in placing that measure on the Statute Book chiefly to help and promote the interests of a few European planters in the country and for the last several years we were allowing a sort of slavery to go on in the State. I would therefore hail this Bill as a piece of labour legislation and congratulate the Government and the member in charge of this Bill for the readiness with which they have recognised the current of feeling in this country.

With these few words I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill.

Clsuses 1 and 2.

The question that Clauses 1 and 2 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

Schedule.

The question that the Schedule be added to the Bill was put and carried.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The question that the preamble shall be part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Preamble was added to the Bill.

Title of the Bill.

The question that the title be added to the Bill was put and carried

The title was added to the Bill.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I move that the Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill be passed.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

The question that the Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill, as passed by the Śri Mulam Assembly, be passed was put and carried.

The Bill was passed.

President: The House will now adjourn and meet to-morrow at 11 O' clock.

The Council adjourned at 11-52 A. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretray to the Sri Chitra State Council

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

FIRST COUNCIL.

FOURTH SESSION.

Thursday, the 31st January, 1935/18th Makaram, 1110.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. IV—No. 4.

CONTENTS.

		Pages
1.	Questions and Answers ...	113 - 153
2.	Legislative Business—	
	(i) The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of—postponed ...	154 - 159
	(ii) The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Motion for leave to introduce not made ...	159 - 160
	(iii) The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Motion for leave to introduce ...	160 - 165
3.	Resolutions on matters of general public interest—	
	(i) Payment of daily batta to Newspaper Reporters ...	165 - 183
	(ii) Reduction of land tax ...	183 - 218
	(iii) Measures to improve the Administration of the Departments ...	218 - 229
4	Annexure—	
	The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill. (As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly).	

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Thursday, the 31st January, 1935/18th Makaram, 1110.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the Clock, with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Rule under the Canals and Ferries Regulation re registry of vessels.

29. ***Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon** (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the rule under the Canals and Ferries Regulation that "All vessels that ply for hire along a public canal shall be registered", has been amended;

(*b*) if so, when;

(*c*) whether the names of the public canals are being notified in the Gazettee;

(*d*) whether there was a rule for the free registration of the vessels of agriculturists; and

(*e*) when it was amended?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) There is no such rule.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to (*a*).

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) This does not arise in view of answer to (*d*).

G. P. T. 1766. 350. 26-9-110.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon : Does the member know that the agriculturists are put to great difficulties on account of Registration Rules?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : If the agriculturists are in possession of private *valloms* they have to register them only once; when they are transferred they have to be registered again.

Opening a road from the 10th mile of the Todupuzha-Arakulam road to the Valiakandam Guard Station.

30. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** (*Murattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any petition from the public regarding the opening of a new road, three miles long, from the 10th mile of the Todupuzha-Arakulam road to the Valiakadam Guard Station?,

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : No.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഈ റോഡ് ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന് കണ്ടിട്ട് അതിനുള്ള പ്രാരംഭ സർവെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Yes, I ordered it myself.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പിന്നെ അതിനെപ്പററി അറിവില്ല എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതു എന്തു കാരണത്താലാണ്?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : What the member asked was whether Government have received any petition and the answer is "no', meaning, Government have not received any petition.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അറിവില്ലഎന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് ജനങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറിന് അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഹർജിയെപ്പററി മാത്രമാണ്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പബ്ലിക്കിൻെറ ഒരപേക്ഷ ഞാൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

President : But the member alone is not the public.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഈ റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നടപടി എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു?

Mr G. B. E. Truscott : I have asked the Division Officer to prepare an estimate.

Resolution of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce re dangers threatening the coir yarn industry.

31. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai** (*Municipal Councils*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey, dated 7-11-1933, forwarding the report of Mr. N. Krishnan, Manager, Travancore Produce and Industrials, Ltd., Alleppey, complaining about the dangers that threaten our coir yarn mats and mattings and ropes industries by the practice of admixing fine sands in the fibre before spinning ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any investigation into that matter and what action they have taken to avert this?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (a) Yes.

(b) Since the Chamber reported that the practice had more or less stopped, no further action was deemed necessary.

Demonstration conducted by the Agricultural Department during the last five years.

32. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been spent every year during the last five years for demonstration purposes by the Agricultural Department ;

(b) what is the sort of demonstration made ;

(c) whose lands were selected for the purpose of such demonstration ;

(d) what is the purpose of conducting such demonstrations;

(e) which are the pakuthies and taluks wherein the lands so selected are situate ; and

(f) what is the result of such demonstration in each case and in each locality?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*). (a) The amount spent by this department for conducting demonstration on ryots' lands [during the last 5 years] is shown below :—

Year.	Amount Rs.	Chs.	C.
1105	5,064	14	1
1106	3,794	12	0
1107	2,5[illegible]5	13	2
1108	2,913	4	1
1109	3,284	20	5

(b) Improved methods of cultivating and manuring crops like cocoanut, paddy, ginger, sugarcane and tapioca were being demonstrated to the public.

[Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

(c) Lands belonging to bonafide agriculturists interested in scientific agriculture were taken up for demonstration.

(d) The purpose of these demonstrations is to convince the ryots of the advantages of cultivating all kinds of crops on scientific lines.

(e) and (f) On an average about 250 demonstrations are being conducted by the department every year in different parts of the State and the results obtained so far are in most cases satisfactory. The preparation of a statement furnishing full details regarding all the demonstrations conducted during the last 5 years will involve a lot of time and labour without any corresponding advantage. Special mention is made of all the important demonstrations in the annual reports of the department. The member's attention is therefore drawn to these reports.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: With reference to the answer to part (c), may I know how many of such lands belong to Government officers?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: I claim notice.

Mr. E. P Varghese (*Nominated*): May I know whether demonstration is conducted in Shertalai taluk?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: Yes.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മൂവാററുപുഴ താലൂക്കിലും തൊടുപുഴ താലൂക്കിലും വല്ല പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: പല പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഏതെല്ലാം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണെന്നു് പറയാമൊ?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: I claim notice.

Acting Higher Grade Clerks in the Secretariat.

33. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the names of acting Higher Grade clerks in the Secretariat including those in the waiting list at present (1-1-1935) and the respective dates of their entertainment in service;

(b) whether, when vacancies arise the principle that those persons in the waiting list who were entertained earlier should be preferred first, is followed in every case; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (a) A statement* is laid on the table.

(b) Yes, except in very rare cases.

(c) Members of the depressed and backward classes, who are not represented in the Secretariat, are sometimes preferred to those who have already acted.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Naputiripad: May I know whether there is any Namputiri acting in the Secretariat now as a graduate clerk?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I claim notice.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: May I know the number of cases in which the principle enunciated in part (b) was violated?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I cannot give the exact number.

President: Do you admit that the principle has been violated?

Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai: It has been answered in part (b). Except in very rare cases the principle has not been violated.

Mr. K. N Kesavan Namputiripad: May I know the name of the persons who were appointed in violation of this principle?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Answer to part (c) of the question says that members of the depressed and backward classes are sometimes preferred to others who had acted before them. As far as I can remember, one Sasthiadas belonging to the Sambavar community and a few others like him have been given such preference.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know, when there are persons available in the waiting list, whether one Mr. Koshi and another Mr. K. Paramesvaran Nayar have been appointed?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I claim notice.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether there is any Latin Catholic acting in the Higher Grade?

Rao Sahib Dr N. Kunjan Pillai: I believe there is o e among those who have acted.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: My question is whether there *is now* among those acting any Latin Catholic?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I cannot say.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know whether there is any Latin Catholic in the waiting list?

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* *Vide* Appendix I—page 139

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : There is one Latin Catholic who once acted and his name is included in the waiting list.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know when he was last entertained in service?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I cannot answer that question without looking into the file.

Linotype in the Government Press.

34. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Linotype in the Government Press is being used ;

(*b*) if not, why it is not used ; and

(*c*) whether it cannot be used or sold ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) These do not arise.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad : May I know the price of the Linotype machine?

President : It does not arise.

The District Hospital, Neyyattinkara.

35. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai** (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*) : With reference to the District Hospital, Neyyattinkara, will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) what is the average daily attendance of out-patients in 1109 and in 1110 up to date (27-5-1110) ;

(*b*) the average number of in-patients that the Medical Officer has to attend to every day in 1110 up-to-date ;

(*c*) the period for which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was on leave or on special duty in 1109 and 1110 up-to-date respectively ;

(*d*) whether the hospital has been deprived of the services of one of the two compounders, and, if so, when and why ; and

(*e*) whether the Medical Officer has urged upon the attention of the Darbar Physician the need for additional staff, and, if so, what is the action taken thereon ?

Mr. James Simpson (*Darbar Physician*) :

(*a*) (i) 1109 ... 161.

(ii) 1110 (up to 27-5-1110) ... 169.

(*b*) 24.

	On leave.	*On special duty.*
(*c*) 1109	8 days	71 days.
1110 (up-to-date)	11 „	28 „

(*d*) Yes; on 23-1-1110. He was posted for duty at the Leper Colony, Noornad, where the need for a compounder was felt more keenly.

(*e*) Yes. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: May I know how many cases of hurt there were in the Neyyattinkara hospital?

Mr. James Simpson: Does the member refer to police cases?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: Yes.

Mr. James Simpson: I have no information.

Mr N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: May I know how many cases of post-mortem examination there were?

Mr. James Simpson: I claim notice.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Is the member aware that because of the constant deputation of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special duty, great inconvenience is caused to patients who go to the hospital for medicine at Neyyattinkara?

Mr. James Simpson: When the deputation of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to places near Neyyattinkara is found necessary, the man kept in reserve at Neyyattinkara is deputed.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know how many compounders are there in the District Hospital, Neyyattinkara, at present?

Mr. James Simpson: One.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How many compounders were there in the hospital before?

Mr. James Simpson: Two.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know what was the reason that induced the Darbar Physician to transfer one of the compounders?

Mr. James Simpson: The need for a compounder was felt more keenly at the Leper Colony, Noornad, and therefore one compounder was transferred from Neyyattinkara.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the number of out-patients in the hospital has decreased or increased?

Mr. James Simpson: From the number of figures available with me I find the number has increased by eight.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Is it a fact that the compounder there is doing the work of a clerk also?

Mr. James Simpson: In most hospitals the compounders have to do a certain amount of work belonging to clerks.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Does the member know that there is a complaint from the public that medicines are not given at the proper time?

Mr. James Simpson : I have no information.

Sale of flags in aid of the Karthika Tirunal Theatre Fund.

36. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the amount collected by the heads of departments and others by the sale of flags for the Karthika Tirunal Theatre Fund;

(*b*) whether money has been collected by exerting influence upon subordinates and the public or by other means; and

(*c*) whether any orders were issued by the authorities that no compulsion or influence may be exerted in the matter?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (*a*) Government have no information.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് അയക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച സംഗതികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : എങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉത്തരവ്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഫ്ളാഗ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിർബന്ധിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നു വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : ഫ്ളാഗ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ നിവർത്തിയുള്ള സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നും എന്നാൽ അതു വാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്നു ആരേയും നിർബന്ധിക്കരുതെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഈ സംഗതികൾ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ഒരേ കാലത്താണോ, അതല്ല ഒന്നിലധികം പ്രാവശ്യമായിട്ടാണോ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : ഒരേ സമയത്തു തന്നെയാണ് അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാർ മുഖേനയും ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ മുഖേനയും എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവികൾ

മുഖേനയും ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും പണം പിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ഫ്ളാഗ് അയച്ചു വിററിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാം.

Mr. J John Kattakayam: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് പോയിരുന്ന ജനങ്ങളെ നിർബന്ധിച്ച് ഫ്ളാഗ് വാങ്ങിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether there was any committee organised for the purpose of sale of flags?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: There is a committee not for the sale of flags alone but for the collection of funds for the construction of a theatre in commemoration of the Pallikettu of Her Highness Princess Kartika Tirunal. It is called the Kartika Tirunal Theatre Fund Committee. It was through that committee that flags were arranged to be sold.

Mr. M. N Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the different officers of Government had permission from them to sell flags?

Rao Sahib Dr N Kunjan Pillai: The Government issued a circular asking the officers to render all assistance they could in connection with the sale of flags. But they made it very clear that no sort of compulsion must be exercised on the public in that connection.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the member is aware that teachers and other departmental officers were supplied with these flags for the purpose of effecting sales?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Police constables and peons in the various departments were forced to purchase flags?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I have no information.

Remarks against the State Police in re the Ramalingam case.

37. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the remarks against the Travancore Police officers contained in the judgment of Mr. E. E. Mack, I. C. S., BAR-AT-LAW, the Sessions

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

Judge, Tinnevelly, in the Criminal Appeal setting aside the order of the Joint Magistrate, Shermadevi, binding over Ramalingam of Trivandrum, to furnish security under Section 109 (*a*) and 10. (*b*) of the British Indian Criminal Procedure Code, and if so, whether they have conducted any enquiry into the matter and what action they have taken against those Police officers whose conduct was questioned by the Sessions Judge?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar (*Commissioner of Police*): The member is referred to the answer to question No. 27 by Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai given on the 30th January 1935.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: In view of the statement made by the Chair yesterday that the matter is engaging the attention of the Government and that further detailed questions should be asked only after Government have come to a decision, I do not propose to put any supplementary questions although I have got several.

President: Of course, I admit.

Expenditure on Maramat works in the old allom.

38. ***Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai** (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount spent for Maramat works in this factory in each year for 10 years before the introduction of the excise system;

(*b*) the amount spent for Maramat works after the introduction of the excise system; and

(*c*) the reasons for this sudden increase in the amount?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: (*Excise Commissioner*) (*a*) and (*b*) A *statement furnishing the information required is laid on the table.

(*c*) There was no sudden increase.

Representations re certain roads in Kunnatnad taluk.

39. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representations from the inhabitants of Manikkamangalam and Nayatode pakuthies in Kunnatnad taluk concerning:

(*a*) the bad condition of the Kalady-Manikkamangalam road; and

(*b*) the opening of a road from Nayatode to the Main Central Road, and whether any action has been taken on this?

Vide Appendix II—page 140.

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : (*a*) Yes.
(*b*) o.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : With reference to the answer to part (*a*), may I know when the representation was received ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : 23-7-1109.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know what action has been taken by the Government in this matter ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : A certain amount of work has been carried out and an amount of Rs. 1,077 has been spent and the road has been rendered fairly satisfactory and safe for traffic.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : With reference to the answer to part (*b*), is it a fact that a memorial dated 8-12-1098 was sent to the Dewan, the Chief Secretary and the Chief Engineer concerning the opening of that road ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: As far as my information goes, no representation has been received.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Will the member be pleased to enquire into the matter ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Certainly.

Opening a dispensary at Arakulam.

40. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the petition from the public praying for the opening of a dispensary at Arakulam ?

Mr. James Simpson : The Darbar Physician has been asked to consider the case of Arakulam also when submitting consolidated proposals for opening new dispensaries.

Judicial deposits in the District and Munsiff's Courts.

41. ***Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) what is the amount of annual judicial deposits in the various District and Munsiffs' Courts of Travancore for the last ten years ;

(*b*) whether these amounts carry any interest ; and

(*c*) whether they are mixed up with the general revenues of the State ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (*a*) A *statement containing the required information is laid on the table.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

**Vide* Appendix III—pages 141-147.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: With reference to the answer to part (*b*), may I know from the member why interest at least at the rate allowed on current deposits, is not allowed?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: These deposits are treated under Debt Head and I am told by the Financial Secretary that they do not carry interest.

Sir, with your permission, may I ask the Financial Secretary to answer the supplementary questions?

President: All right.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai I want to know why interest at least at the rate allowed for the current deposits is not given for these deposits?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*) There is no interest for current deposits

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Is there no interest for current deposits?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: No.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: In that case, may I know whether Government have any objection in allowing to deposit the money in some recognised banks and produce the pass books in courts so that such money may carry some interest?

Mr. R. Nilakatan Pillai: They can do it only on their own responsibility. It is practically the suitors' money. The plaintiff also should agree in such cases. Otherwise there is no safety for the money. So it is entrusted to the Government.

Mr M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I think the member ha not understood me correctly. Under the present rules the deposit could be made only in the Government Treasury and not anywhere as the litigant pleases. I want to know whether Government have any objection to modify the existing rules so as to enable them to deposit the money in some recognised banks so that the amount may carry some interest?

President: It is not merely a question between the Government and the depositors. The plaintiffs concerned must also agree. That is how I understood the Financial Secretary.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: A word of personal explanation. In all cases the opinion of the plaintiff is not taken. For example a mortgagor, immediately he files a suit, deposits the money in the treasury and produces the receipt.

President : That is the present rule. The rule has got to be changed. The opinion of those who are concerned will have to be obtained before Government can say yes or no. The present rule is that they have to deposit the money in the Government treasury. There is a third party also interested. Unless the third party is also consulted Government cannot give a definite answer.

Pay-wards and Resident Medical Officer for the District Hospital, Parur.

42 ***Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja** (*Edavagai*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Darbar Physician has received a memorial from the inhabitants of Parur, dated 5-9-19 4, praying for the establishment of pay-wards and the appointment of a Resident Medical Officer for the District Hospital, Parur ; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

Mr. James Simpson : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No action has been taken, as the need for pay-wards and a Resident Medical Officer for the Parur Hospital is not considered very urgent.

Appointments held by the various Communities in public service.

43. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** : Will the Government be pleased to give a statement showing the number of appointments held by

1 Tamil Brahmins ;
2 Namputiries ;
3 Nayars ;
4 Ezhavas ;
5 Other caste Hindus ;
6 Other non-caste-Hindus ;
7 Jacobites ;
8 Mar Thomas ;
9 Catholics ;
10 Other Christians ; and
11 Muslims;

in the inferior and superior service of the State and the amount by way of salary which each community is getting ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Government do no propose to collect the information required, as the time and labour involved are out of proportion to its possible utility.

Trivandrum Central Station Buildings.

44. ***Mr K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the cost of construction of the Trivandrum Central Railway Station buildings ;

[Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad.]

(*b*) who met the cost, the Travancore Government or the S. I. R. Company ;

(*c*) who attends to the annual maintenance and exercises control over the buildings ;

(*d*) what are the conditions on which the buildings have been handed over to the S. I. R. Company ; and

(*e*) the amount of receipts in the shape of rent from the buildings in the year 1109 ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai : (*a*) Rs. 4,91,641-1-8 up to the end of Vrischikam 1110.

(*b*) Government.

(*c*) The South Indian Railway Company.

(*d*) There are no specific conditions relating to the handing over of the Station buildings alone to the South Indian Railway, as they form part of the Chakai-Tampanur Extension.

(*e*) Government have no information.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad : May I know from the Government whether they have practically any control over the buildings now ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The buildings have been already handed over to the South Indian Railway Company along with the Chakkey-Tampanur line,

Bridge across the Neyyar at Mandapattu Kadavu.

45. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai** : With reference to a bridge over the Neyyar at Mandapattu Kadavu in Ottasekharamangalam pakuthi, Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that representations urging the necessity of a bridge were repeatedly made in the Council and in the Assembly ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : Yes.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : May I know from the member what action has been taken in the matter ?

Mr G. B. E. Truscott : The reply to the question is that the construction of the bridge has to wait until the three traces leading to it are made fit for cart traffic.

Classification of Namputiries for purposes of recruitment to public service.

46. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial from the Namputiries stating that, in the matter of Government service, the

Namputiries should be classified separately and should not be included in the general category of Brahmins ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken upon that ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It will be considered on receipt of the report of the Special Officer, Public Service Recruitment.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know whether any other community has requested that they should be considered as separate for purposes of recruitment ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I think a number of communities have sent up representations.

Mr E. P. Varghese : May I know whether the Latin Christians have requested Government to consider them as a separate community ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Yes.

Mr. E P. Varghese : May I know what action has been taken ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The answer to part (*b*) of the question applies to this question also. It will be considered on the receipt of the report of the Special Officer, Public Service Recruitment.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member whether the Government have accepted the principle of giving appointment to the various communities ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : Government have repeatedly stated that their policy is to give equal opportunities to all communities for serving Government. Government have accepted this principle and nothing more than that.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : If so, may I know according to Government what determines the community of an individual ; the community to which he was born or the community to which he belonged on the date of his application ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The community to which he belongs on the date of the application.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member whether in the case of appointments in the Judicial Department Government have given preference to a Catholic, who belonged to that the community on the date of his application although he was born as a Protestant ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I claim notice.

President : It is a complicated question.

Suspension, dismissal or degradation of subordinates of the Anchal Department.

47. ***Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the subordinates who were dismissed, suspended, or degraded by the present Anchal Superintendent with the names of those who were appointed or promoted in the vacancies that resulted from such dismissal, suspension, or degradation ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : The list* is laid on the table.

Recovery of the cost of medicines from rich patients in hospitals.

48. ***Mr. J. John Kattakayam** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Darbar Physician has recommended that the cost of medicines should be obtained from rich patients ; and

(b) the method to be adopted to discriminate the rich and the poor ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai (*Secretary to Government*) : (a) Yes.
(b) The scheme is only under consideration.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഈ രെ തരം തിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗമെന്താണു ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: അക്കാര്യം ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതെ ഉള്ളു. തീർച്ചയാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അതിനെ നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : ഒന്നുംതന്നെ തീർച്ചയാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member whether the Government will be pleased to lay, the recommendation of the Darbar Physician before the Assembly and the Council ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : No.

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* *Vide* Appendix IV—page 148.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether it will be placed before the House before final orders are passed ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : It will be considered.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*) : Is it not a mere question of administration ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether such a system exists in British India ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : Yes. It exists in British India.

Peculiar disadvantages of the old allom.

49. ***Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai** : (1) Are the Government aware that the old allom is subject to peculiar disadvantages in the matter of manufacture of salt ?

(2) Are the Government aware that there is a permanent percolation of fresh water on the eastern side and what are the steps taken so far to prevent it ?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the P. W. D. has recommended the diversion of Kottakara surplus which causes the percolation ?

Mr. C. O. Madhavan : (1) Yes.

(2) and (3) Yes ; the Public Works Department has recommended the diversion of the Kottayadi channel and has forwarded an estimate for the same. It is now under the consideration of Government.

Cost of printing one standard forme in the Government Press.

50. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad** : Will the Government be pleased to state the cost of printing each standard forms in the Government Press if the cost of establishment is calculated ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai :

	Rs.	Ch.	c.
F'cap folio 4 pp. 12 pt. body composing and striking.	8	4	0
Royal 8 vo 8 pp. 12 pt. body composing and striking	8	25	0
Crown 8 vo 8 pp. 12 pt. body composing and striking.	5	23	0

Mr. K. N. Kesvan Namputiripad: May I know from the member whether the charges are comparatively higher or lower?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I have not compared these charges with other charges.

Officer in charge of the Central Printing Office.

51. ***Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the officer who is in charge of the Central Printing Office at present; and

(b) what are his special qualifications in printing, which make him fit to exercise proper supervision over the work he is in charge?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (a) Mr. K. Venkitarama Aiyangar.

(b) He has no special qualifications in printing.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: May I know why a man without special qualification was appointed for the post?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It is only a temporary arrangement. Government thought that for a short time he could be in charge of the office.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: Sir, one of my questions still remains unanswered. I was out when that question was called.

President: Which is that question?

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: It is question No. 40.

President: All right you may put that question.

Insolvency petitions presented from 1107 to 1110.

52. ***Mr. M. N Narayana Menon**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons in Travancore who have put in Insolvency Petitions during each of the years 1107, 1108, 1109 and during 1110 till the 2nd Tulam?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: A statement * containing the required information is laid on the table.

President: There is a list of unstarred questions which, as honourable members are aware, will be entered in the proceedings of the day.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Statement, by caste, of the appointments made in the Account Office during 1108 and 1109.

1. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai** (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement, by caste, of the appointments made in the

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* *Vide* Appendix VI page—149.

Account Office during 1108 and 1109, both permanent acting, and including those who are now out of service after a period of acting?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai : A *statement showing the number of fresh appointments from each community in the Account Office during 1108 and 1109 is laid on the table.

Vernacular Primary School at Aylam.

2. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai :** With reference to the Vernacular Primary School at Aylam, Chirayinkil taluk, will the Government be pleased to state the following ;

(*a*) when the school was handed over to the department;

(*b*) what was the strength of the school on 1-2-1110 ;

(*c*) what is the distance from the nearest complete Primary School, whether departmental or aided, to the Aylam Primary School ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the school was ordered to be abolished in Kanni 1110 ;

(*e*) what were the circumstances that led to the abolition of the school ; and

(*f*) whether the people of the locality or the guardians of the pupils were consulted before orders were passed for abolishing the school ?

Mr. R. M. Statham (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(*a*) On 26-3-1091.

(*b*) 206

(*c*) 2½ miles.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) and (*f*) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (*d*) of the question.

Widening of the Chalai Bazaar road.

3. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to widen the Chalai Bazaar road as a part of the town planning scheme?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : The widening of the Chalai Bazaar Road is one among the many proposals suggested by Mr. Krumbiegel, Town Planning Advisor to Government, to be taken up under the Town Planning Scheme.

Construction of a road from Vellayambalam to Trivandrum Central Station.

4. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to construct a new road from Vellayambalam to the Tampanoor Railway Station ?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : No.

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* *Vide* Appendix VI—page 149.

Appointments newly made in the Account Office.

5. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of persons who were newly appointed, whether to acting, temporary or permanent posts, in the Account Office from 1-1-1110 up-to-date (14-3-1110)?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: No fresh appointments have been made in the Account Office during the period under reference.

Interest on loans in Land Mortgage Banks in British India.

6. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state what is the rate of interest charged on loans issued by Land Mortgage Banks in British India?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai:

Madras	...	6½ per cent. per annum.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi	...	9 3/8 per cent. to 12½ per cent. per annum.
Mysore	...	8 per cent per annum.
Ceylon	...	6½ per cent. per annum.

Reduction of interest on loans in the State Land Mortgage Bank.

7. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the executive committee of the Land Mortgage Bank, Travancore, recommended a reduction of the rate of interest on loans allowed by the Land Mortgage Bank, and if so, what was the committee's proposal and what action has been taken regarding the same?

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai: The Board of Management of the Bank recommended the reduction of the rate of interest on loans issued from the Bank from 7½ per cent per annum to 6 1/4 per cent. per annum from 1st Chingam 1110. The Government sanctioned the reduction to 6½ per cent. per annum from that date.

Registry of encroachments in the Cardamom Reserve.

8. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have issued orders for registering encroachments in the Cardamom Reserve of the Devicolam taluk in favour of trespassers;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether their order so issued has the support of the recommendations of the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Land Revenue Commissioner; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, what are the various reasons that prevailed with them to reverse now the prohibition order of 1096 M. E.?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) These have been explained in the Press Note issued by Government.

Average daily attendance of patients in hospitals.

9. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state the average daily attendance of patients in 1109 M. E. in

(a) the District Hospital, Chirayinkil;
(b) the District Hospital, Vamanapuram; and
(c) the Dispensary at Warkala?

Mr. James Simpson:

(a)	In-patients	...	25
	Out-patients	...	260
(b)	In-patient	...	1
	Out-patients	...	66
(c)	In-patients	...	3
	Out-patients	...	107

Urinal in the Parur Municipality.

10. **Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any public urinal or latrine provided by the Parur Municipality anywhere within its jurisdiction?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: Yes; one public urinal and latrine.

Registry of puduval lands near Munambam beach.

11. **Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any unregistered puduval lands near the Munambam beach in Parur taluk;

(b) whether the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Division Peishkar, Kottayam, or the Parur Tahsildar has received any petition from the "Arayajana Co-operative Society No. 374", Munambam, to get the puduval lands on the beach registered for the use of the fishermen of the locality; and

(c) if so, what steps they have taken in the matter?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Tahsildar, Parur, received a petition for the registry of 10 acres of land near the beach at Munambam.

(c) The application was refused as the land applied for was within 200 yards of the sea.

Latin Catholic Graduates in the Secretariat.

12. **Mr. E. P. Varghese**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Latin Catholic Graduates who are now working in the Secretariat and the number of Latin Catholic Graduates who have applied for appointment in the Secretariat and the dates of their application?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: There are no Latin Catholic Christians now in the Secretariat. It is not practicable to furnish the statement asked for in the absence of information as to the period for which the information is required.

Appointments made by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer.

13. **Mr. E. P. Varghese**: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list, by caste, of appointments made by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer and also of those who are retained in service from among them?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: A *list containing the necessary information is placed on the table.

The Ramalingam Case.

14. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the judgment of the Tinnevelly Sessions Judge, Mr. E. E. Mack, I. C. S., regarding the Ramalingam case, the extracts of which were published in the Hindu and the Vernacular papers of the land?

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: Yes.

Work done by the Bio-Chemist and the Assistant Bio-Chemist during 1109 and 1110.

15. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Bio-Chemist and Assistant Bio-Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which they were engaged during 1109 M. E.; and

(*b*) the programme of work chalked out for them during 1110 M. E.?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: (*a*) During the year 1109, the Bio-Chemist and his assistant were engaged in the investigation of (1) the course of absorption of nutrients by the rice plant, (2) the decomposition of green manures under paddy land conditions, (3) the utilization as manure of night soil and street sweepings, (4) the survey of the soils of Onattukara, and (5) the routine analysis of soils, manures and feeding stuffs.

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* *Vide* Appendix VII—page 9?.

(*b*) The programme of work for 1110 includes the survey of the soils of Shencotta taluk, and further studies of the nutrition of the rice plant, the decomposition of green manures, the composting of night soil and street sweepings and the disintegration of bones by chemical and biological methods.

Work done by the Entomologist during 1109 and 1110.

16. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E.; and

(*b*) the programme of work chalked out for him during 1110 M. E.?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: (*a*) During the year 1109 the Entomologist was engaged in (i) the breeding and liberation of the parasites of plant pests especially Nephantis Serinopa, (ii) demonstration of control measures against the rice stem borer, the rice swarming caterpillar, the rice hispa, the red cocoanut weevil, the black cocoanut beetle, the cocoanut scale, the fig stem borer, the orange aphis, and other pests of cultivated crops and (iii) the study of the life-history of new pests like the pepper mytilapis and cocoanut Kanthyla.

(*b*) The programme of work for 1110 includes

(i) the continued breeding and liberation of Eulophid Sp: to control Nephantis Serinopa:

(ii) large scale compaigns to stamp out the rice stem borer of Nanjinad and the rice swarming caterpillar of Kuttanad;

(iii) a detailed study of all the pests of pepper vine; and

(iv) the demonstration of control measures against such pests as may be newly observed.

Work done by the Mycologist during 1109 & 1110.

17 **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Mycologist of the Department of Agriculture, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E.; and

(*b*) the programme of work chalked out for him during 1110 M. E.?

Mr. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: (*a*) During the year 1109 the Mycologist was engaged in

(i) the investigation of plant diseases chiefly root disease and shoot rot of cocoanut palms, wilt of areca-nut palms, foot rot of paddy and dry rot of sugarcane;

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

(ii) demonstration of control measures for diseases like wilt, bud-rot, nut fall and bleeding disease of cocoanut palms, Mahali of arecanuts, shoot and leaf spot of betel vines, wilt of pepper and die-back of fruit trees ;

(iii) routine examination of specimens of diseased plants;

(iv) part-time teaching work in the Agricultural Schools and propaganda in general plant sanitation ; and

(v) collection of data on various aspects of the cocoanut industry in connection with the Special Cocoanut Enquiry instituted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(*b*) During the year 1110, the investigations and demonstrations mentioned above have to be contiuued with the addition of work on any new plant diseases which may be observed during the course of the year.

Work done by the Economic Botanist during 1109 & 1110.

18. **Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai**: With reference to the working of the Economic Botanist of the Department of Agriculture will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the work or works in which he was engaged during 1109 M. E. ; and

(*b*) the programme of work chalked out for him during 1110 M. E.?

Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai: (*a*) During the year 1109, the Economic Botanist was engaged in (i) the introduction and acclimatisation of exotic varieties of paddy like Thekkan Cheera double grained and Cigar paddy (ii) the selection and distribution of seeds of superior strains of local varieties like Samba, Valsiramundan, Cherumany and Thattarvella and (iii) the cross breeding of local Samba with imported double grained paddy.

(*b*) Importation of exotics, selection, breeding, multiplication and distribution of seeds of superior strains of paddy will be continued.

Naturopathic Hospital at Karukutty.

19. **Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Dewan has received a memorial, signed by more than 300 persons on 13th Medam 1109, praying for help and support from the Government to the Naturopathic institution conducted by Mr. K. V. Michael at Karukutty ; and

(*b*) if so, what steps they have taken in the matter?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The concessions asked for were refused.

Darbar Physician's report re the Naturopathic institution.

20. **Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the report submitted by the Darbar Physician after his visit to the Naturopathic institution at Karukutty?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: The answer is in the negative.

Ayurveda Vaidyasala at Keezhvaipur.

21. **Mr. M. P. Madhavan Pillai** (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations from the inhabitants of the eastern pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk praying for the recognition and grant-in-aid of an Ayurveda Vaidyasala at Keezhvaipur; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what action they propose to take on the same.

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai: (*a*) A petition was received for the award of a grant-in-aid to the Recognised Vaidyasala at Keezhvaipur.

(*b*) None, at present, since no funds are provided in the current year's budget of the Ayurveda Department for the opening of new grant-in-aid vaidyasalas.

Particulars re suits filed in the District Court, Parur, from 1104 to 1109.

22. **Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the number of original suits, appeals and sessions cases filed in the District and Sessions Court, Parur, during the six years from 1104 to 1109;

(*b*) the total number of money suits, and suits charged on immovable property filed during these years;

(*c*) the different taluks within its jurisdiction and the number of suits in which the cause of action arose in each of them during this period;

(*d*) the total number of witnesses examined in the above suits;

(*e*) the number of witnesses examined from the taluks of Parur, Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha and Devicolam respectively;

(*f*) the number of appeals filed during the years 1104 to 1109 from the decrees of the various Munsiff's Courts within its jurisdiction namely, Parur, Perumpavur, Muvattupuzha, Todupuza and Devicolam respectively;

[Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja.]

(*g*) the number of sessions cases committed from Parur, Alwaye, Perumpavur, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha and Devicolam Magistrates' Courts during the years 1104 to 1109 ; and

(*h*) the amount of batta disbursed by the Sessions Court during the years 1104 to 1109?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: (*a*) to (*h*) *Statements I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII & VIII containing the required information are laid on the table.

Estimates for certain reservoir schemes.

23. **Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table :

(*a*) a statement of the estimates of the Chittar Ring Channel scheme, the Perinjani Reservoir and Muthukuzhivayal Reservoir ; and

(*b*) a statement of the estimate of the Poigai Reservoir Scheme?

Mr. G. B. E. Truscott: (*a*) & (*b*) No estimates have been prepared for the Reservoir Schemes referred to.

* Appendix VIII—page 94.

Appendix I.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 33.)

List of acting Higher Grade Clerks..

No.	Name and qualification.	Date of first entertainment.	Remarks.
1	N. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	20-6-1106	
2	P. Subramoniam, B. A. & B. L.	21-6-1106	
3	V. K. Chacko, B. A.	19-8-1106	
4	A. Mahommed Ali, B. A.	20-8-1106	
5	N. Nagendra Bhattar, B. A.	11-9-1106	
6	P. K. Chacko, B. A.	22-9-1106	
7	N. Velayudhan Nayar, B. A.	22-9-1106	
8	V. K. Padmanabhan, M. A.	30-9-1106	
9	P. T. Koshy, B. A.	30-9-1106	
10	K. Paramesvaran Nayar, B. A. (Hons.)	1-1-1108	
11	P. G. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	18-4-1108	
12	G. Vamanan Namputiri, B. A.	20-4-1108	
13	P. K. Zachariah, B. A.	21-4-1108	
14	V. Padmanabhan, B. A.	21-4-1108	
15	A. Krishna Pillai	3-5-1108	S.P.T.
16	K. M Dasthagar, B. A.	15-9-1108	
17	K. C. Chacko, B. A.	20.10-1108	
18	M. Shunmukham, B. A.	2-12-1108	
19	V. Pothen Cheriyan, B. A.	2-12-1108	
20	K. M. Kunjurama Menon, B. A.	2-12-1108	
21	S. Nagaraja Row, B. A. (Hons.)	2-12-1108	
22	Muthuswami Thevar, B. A.	12-12-1108	
23	K. R. Paramesvara Panickar, B. A.	2-2-1109	
24	T. P. Joseph, B. A.	2-2-1109	
25	E. Kannu Pillai, B. A.	2-2-1109	
26	K. N. Vasudeva Kartha, B. A. B. L.	2-2-1109	
27	M. Sukumara Pillai, B. A.	25.6-1109	
28	K. G. Chacko, B. A.	25-6-1109	
29	D. Thirumalai Aiyangar, B. A. (Hons.)	27-6-1109	
30	J. C. Morais, B A.	4-7-1109	
31	P. Chellamma, B. A. (Hons.)	18-7-1109	
32	K. T. George, B A.	18-7-1109	
33	R. Bhoothalingam Pillai	6-8-1109	
34	S. Ramasvami Aiyar, B. A. B. L	27-9 1109	
35	P. N. Ahammed Kannu, B. A.	28-9-1109	
36	V. I. Abraham, B A.	2-10-1109	
37	K. Krishnan Nayar, B. A.	18-11-1109	
38	V. Devaraja Aiyar, B. A; B. L. (was acting in the C. P. O.		
39	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A.		
40	A. K. Narayanan Nayar, M. A.		
41	Ponnambalam Pillai, B. A.		
42	Ratnasvami Pillai, B. A.		
43	D. D. Sathiadas, B. A.	23.4-1110	
44	K. Ananthan Pillai, B. A.		
45	Nilakanta Aiyar, B. A.		

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 38 (a) and (b).

Statement showing the year and amount spent for maramat work in the Tamaracolam Old Allom for ten years before the introduction of the Modified Excise System and that spent after the introduction of the Modified Excise System.

	Year.		*Amount spent.* *Rs.*	*Ch.*	*C.*
(*a*)	1098	...	160	7	2
	1099	...	854	15	12
	1100	...	190	13	1
	1101	...	359	25	12
	1102	...	300	11	0
	1103	...	289	10	0
	1104	...	117	21	0
	1105	...	274	24	0
	1106	...	2,045	7	4
	1107	...	389	1	12
(*b*)	1107	...	467	17	10
	1108	...	2,075	9	14
	1109	...	221	0	0

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No. 41 (a).

Statement showing the annual Judicial Deposits in the various District and Munsiffs' Courts of Travancore for the last ten years (from 1099 to 1108 M. E.)

Year.	District and Second Judges' Courts, Nagercoil.			District and Second Judges' Courts, Trivandrum.			District and Second Judges' Courts, Quilon.			District and Second Judges' Courts, Alleppey.			District and Second Judges' Courts, Kottayam.			District and Second Judges' Courts, Parur.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
1099	93,829	17	4	1,14,422	24	15	1,00,991	8	13	1,58,698	5	0	53,560	7	6	27,706	27	7
1100	1,09 261	18	0	54,184	18	8	2,73,568	15	2	1,49,533	15	10	27,213	18	12	58,605	13	3
1101	1,31,993	23	6	1,02,589	27	7	1,37,497	25	12	2,42,779	3	7	1,10,146	8	6	65,350	11	14
1102	68,627	5	0	65,341	12	5	95,441	16	3	2,58,580	13	13	1,64,267	2	0	61,410	14	9
1103	79,281	4	6	1,10,505	20	8	1,00,514	10	2	1,73,111	24	4	1,11,365	16	14	48,691	2	13
1104	77,131	19	6	1,79,717	2	3	1,52,460	11	6	2,17,468	11	2	51,570	12	8	87,024	24	6
1105	1,03,887	4	6	1,60,600	23	0	1,04,109	6	4	1,13,365	4	10	54,738	13	3	49,443	21	10
1106	1,12,123	2	9	1,24,961	19	3	1,32,431	24	2	1,64,620	8	12	48,995	25	10	19,372	5	13
1107	68,426	3	9	90,221	8	14	74,707	25	10	1,97,966	4	6	44,223	9	12	44,497	6	14
1108	42,238	3	11	41,596	18	9	22,314	19	5	66,284	4	6	61,253	16	15	5,832	12	6

Appendix III—(contd).

Year.	Principal Munsiff's Court, Nagercoil.			Additional Munsiff's Court, Nagercoil.			Principal Munsiff's Court, Padmanabhapuram.			Additional Munsiff's Court, Padmanabhapuram.			District Munsiff's Court, Kuzhiturai.			Principal Munsiff's Court, Trivandrum.		
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.
1099	61,707	4	3	39,700	20	10	39,256	20	5	27,671	12	11	34,293	16	7	62,086	16	2
1100	69,759	0	14	28,944	0	11	29,277	22	0	23,212	23	4	27,720	26	3	50.253	9	7
1101	60,779	22	0	38,453	4	13	38,269	11	14	31,514	18	4	28,148	26	7	70,783	0	14
1102	58,368	6	10	49,204	9	13	37,535	26	7	35,585	13	11	28,288	13	4	64,824	3	4
1103	71,565	27	14	39,149	6	11	42,414	21	10	37,140	10	5	27,376	20	14	52,731	5	7
1104	79,446	3	15	38,037	8	6	35,083	20	7	40,312	19	8	28,985	10	12	60,633	2	8
1105	71,185	9	1	43,832	10	5	23,630	0	5	22,398	2	5	24,224	25	11	67,045	21	10
1106	49,975	14	1	36,880	20	10	25,215	24	8	23,067	11	15	27,747	9	15	56,978	15	10
1107	65,442	20	10	34,385	1	7	27,503	1	2	18,288	4	8	22,252	13	9	56,558	16	9
1108	44.213	9	1	27,561	3	1	21,667	8	0	19,231	0	12	21,741	11	6	52,429	6	11

Appendix III—(*contd*).

Year.	Additional Munsiff's Court, Trivandrum.			Principal Munsiff's Court, Attingal.			Additional Munsiff's Court, Attingal.			Principal Munsiff's Court, Neyyattinkara.			Additional Munsiff's Court, Neyyattinkara.			District Munsiff's Court, Nedumangad.		
	Rs.	Ch.	c.	Rs.	Ch.	c.	Rs.	Ch.	c.	Rs.	Ch.	c.	Rs	Ch.	c.	Rs.	Ch.	c.
1099	50,447	16	11	71,790	24	15	45,607	25	7	26,974	6	7	25,637	12	14	..	..	..
1100	55,360	20	7	63,013	18	14	51,263	15	15	41,818	26	0	24,748	7	11	..	..	..
1101	65,277	9	8	64,073	25	11	36,615	6	7	34,812	20	11	32,533	15	9	..	..	..
1102	43,196	11	0	52,894	12	2	38,258	11	14	30,397	0	7	20,736	6	2	..	..	..
1103	45,744	11	15	54,582	23	10	35,516	13	10	30,300	21	7	28,334	4	6	9,387	0	7
1104	41,658	3	8	60,912	4	14	39,235	23	5	28,541	11	11	23,376	14	5	26,526	25	2
1105	37,206	9	12	44,859	6	7	33,200	16	14	20,074	5	6	21,936	5	0	29,320	18	15
1106	44,548	16	1	32,557	8	6	20,969	14	14	19,591	8	3	15,771	17	2	14,395	14	8
1107	33,491	8	11	16,677	5	6	22,321	15	4	14,436	4	9	11,406	26	3	11,807	17	5
1108	44,535	20	4	19,033	27	11	20,752	24	4	13,567	26	4	10,270	0	15	11,920	10	1

Appendix III—(contd).

Year.	Principal Munsiff's Court, Quilon.			Additional Munsiff's Court, Quilon.			District Munsiff's Court, Kottarakara.			District Munsiff's Court, Shencotta.			District Munsiff's Court, Adoor.			District Munsiff's Court, Karunagapalli.		
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1099	36,725	16	15	22,875	9	9	26,747	11	15	13,372	3	2	17,017	21	10	28,331	10	4
1100	45,173	3	15	27,593	27	5	42,776	11	2	22,340	17	3	27,252	15	15	30,571	23	0
1101	31,241	3	1	32,865	2	11	38,743	7	7	29,585	7	3	33,056	27	3	31,041	24	4
1102	32,824	12	8	24,524	1	7	39,108	11	10	23,618	8	10	25,907	7	15	21,258	14	14
1103	41,703	10	11	27,707	20	2	35,289	13	7	24,487	22	0	26,911	5	6	21,200	10	0
1104	54,458	26	5	31,844	21	2	44,155	22	6	21,218	17	0	34,139	0	12	34,150	27	1
1105	39,446	19	9	28,137	24	14	45,281	19	2	17,512	23	9	22,359	15	14	18,881	18	3
1106	28,004	17	6	16,353	10	6	19,039	27	9	17,011	26	1	10,134	21	11	16,360	21	13
1107	26,535	17	13	11,616	16	1	13,819	8	12	20,666	9	15	6,920	18	9	12,946	4	7
1108	24,458	13	5	17,393	4	0	16,649	7	3	22,269	12	11	8,474	6	4	13,524	5	11

Adpendix III—(contd).

Year.	District Munsiff's Court, Krishnapuram.			District Munsiff's Court, Mavelikara.			District Munsiff's Court, Chengannoor.			Principal Munsiff's Court, Alleppey.			Additional Munsiff's Court, Alleppey.			District Munsiff's Court, Haripad.		
	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.
1099	18,303	3	7	25,559	23	12	36,251	17	13	62,372	3	3	49,648	6	4	24,006	16	14
1100	18,400	24	3	39,301	27	14	44,246	7	15	50,632	15	10	42,132	20	15	48,764	12	2
1101	27,915	9	..	40,930	20	10	65,151	21	11	56,700	8	1	54,340	..	5	43,866	11	12
1102	19,234	..	..	37,850	..	12	58,7C7	1	12	55,839	15	12	44,464	15	15	39,564	24	11
1103	21,534	14	14	26,406	25	10	47,997	4	12	48,558	..	9	49,622	8	2	41,465	15	2
1104	28,599	27	7	39 079	1	2	42,629	13	3	67,782	26	..	51,512	17	10	46,496	22	2
1105	23,679	7	10	23,717	21	11	46,712	1	7	65,954	5	8	47,198	18	6	23,254	8	5
1106	8,137	21	9	19,333	17	4	25,948	..	3	32,716	13	6	27,034	16	1	8,029	8	14
1107	9,871	21	3	17,806	10	5	32,881	23	2	33,126	23	8	22,848	2	1	14,272	11	2
1108	11,421	20	15	17,366	6	3	26,847	...	9	34,901	19	9	27,003	23	7	21,574	14	7

Appendix III.—(contd).

Year.	District Munsiff's Court, Shertalla.			District Munsiff's Court, Vaikam.			District Munsiff's Court, Kanjirapalli.			District Munsiff's Court, Kottayam.			District Munsiff's Court, Minachil.			District Munsiff's Court, Tiruvalla.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C	Rs-	Ch.	C.	Rs	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C	Rs.	Ch.	C.
1099	56,682	12	15	73,182	24	15	16,001	15	9	51,836	25	12	18,551	9	8	34,388	24	2
1100	51,358	20	12	67,092	26	13	14,928	20	8	43,090	14	14	35.796	5	8	65,638	19	4
1101	56,252	4	6	83.503	8	6	36,761	14	11	62,318	3	14	50,500	26	5	61,059	22	1
1102	31,881	1	4	62.863	3	5	28,363	4	1	41,405	6	13	55.626	15	0	58,209	27	4
1103	59,773	24	13	72 808	15	7	34,373	16	2	49,027	27	3	49,599	25	2	62,421	3	15
1104	56,552	17	4	84,125	1	9	27,422	26	4	55,009	23	8	45,750	2	10	59,908	19	8
1105	54,425	19	8	94,281	11	1	38,670	2	10	12.741	18	8	40.731	15	10	49,500	14	2
1106	35,678	18	2	56,107	20	15	27,941	17	13	38,630	14	6	19,[illegible]07	14	15	36,151	18	5
1107	36,792	4	15	31,861	0	11	12,9[illegible]0	11	10	34,197	22	11	11,633	26	13	45,718	24	10
1108	27,520	27	6	30,985	6	14	12,787	7	0	33,267	0	5	14,780	10	2	25,452	10	8

Appendix III—(*contd*).

Year.	District Munsiff's Court, Changanachery.			District Munsiff's Court, Parur.			District Munsiff's Court, Perumpavur.			District Munsiff's Court Muvattupuzha.			District Munsiff's Court Todupuzha.			District Munsiff's Court, Devicolam			Total.		
	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs	ch	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1099	27,735	17	7	23,953	20	11	18,806	13	11	61,187	14	7	..	..	..	7,663	0	15	17,85,287	1	5
1100	29,303	27	2	21,244	23	1	16,653	2	12	65,869	5	4	..	..	..	4,266	7	2	19.92,142	19	5
1101	39,305	14	0	30,832	17	5	26.974	20	0	69,940	5	1	.	..	..	6,158	20	1	23,01 665	1	12
1102	44,224	16	8	39,864	17	1	44,635	17	11	53,260	3	1	7.581	9	6	3,463	14	11	20,64,239	11	1
1103	39,212	23	1	46,833	20	8	40,926	18	11	48.317	22	6	28,170	8	11	1,717	18	13	19,43,782	6	10
1104	31,547	3	7	63,221	2	2	39.222	15	3	36,435	16	8	28,438	5	5	6,444	12	8	22,78,269	9	2
1105	24,437	4	12	58,885	4	5	27,237	12	15	30,075	4	8	23,935	4	9	5,414	13	4	19,19,539	10	0
1106	15,424	21	0	26,449	13	11	29,662	4	6	20,989	22	13	11,292	11	12	7,418	19	4	15,26,554	7	7
1107	13,426	16	6	33,662	26	0	20,145	10	8	17,505	20	4	13.554	27	15	5,673	23	6	13,61,049	4	15
1108	22,884	5	14	45,501	5	15	21,673	12	6	17,899	15	5	9,274	9	6	12,177	21	7	10,62.533	14	6

Appendix IV

Answer to Question No. 47.

Statement of suspension, degradation and dismissal in the Anchal Department.

Name.	Designation.	Nature of punishment.	Names of those who were appointed or promoted instead.	Remarks.
M. C. Philip	Anchal Master	Suspension	Gopala Panickar	Clerk Volunteer
Vasu	N. D. Master	Do.	G. Kuttan Pillai	Do. (Now dismissed)
T. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Clerk	Do.	K. Govinda Aiyar	Do. (Suspended as per G. O.)
T. I. Isaac	Anchal Master	Degradation	M. K. Raman Pillai	Temporary clerk (promoted)
K. G. Kunju Pillai	Peon	Do.	P. K Ikka	Peon (Do.)
K. Janardhana Aiyar	Clerk	Do.	K. V Koshi	Clerk (Do.)
K Govinda Pillai	N. D. Master	Suspension	Chandy P. Koshy	Clerk (Volunteer)
Krishnan Asari	Clerk	Degradation	K. T. Thomas	Clerk (Promoted)
P. K. Narayanan	N. D. Master	Suspension	Sivapalan	Clerk (Volunteer)
R S. Subrahmanya Pillai	Do.	Do.	R. Andy Pillai	Do.
A. Sundaram Aiyar	Do.	Dismissal	Damodaran	Outsider.
Govinda Kaimal	Peon	Suspension	N. M. Mathai	Peon (Volunteer)
Krishnaswami Aiyar	Clerk	Do.	T. M Cherian	Clerk Do.
Govinda Pillai	Peon	Degradation	G. Krishna Pillai	Peon (promoted)
T. Joseph	N. D. Master	Suspensison	P. J. Cherian	Clerk Volunteer (subsequently his services were dispensed with and Bhaskara Pillai was appointed)
K. J. John	Anchal Master	Do.	K. M. Thomas	Clerk (Volunteer)
G. Sankara Pillai	Clerk	Degradation	H. Mahadeva Aiyar	Clerk (promoted as per G. O.)
K C. John	Do.	Do.	P. A. Gopala Pillai	Clerk Do.
R. Sankara Pillai	Anchal Master	Do.	V. C. Chacko	Clerk (Promoted)
P. E. Varghese	Clerk	Degradation and Suspension	S. Paramesvara Aiyar	Clerk Do.

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 52.

Statement showing the number of persons in Travancore who have put in Insolvency Petitions during the years 1107, 1108, 1109 and till the end of Thulam 1110.

Year.	No. of persons who have put in Insolvency petitions.	Remarks.
1107	315	..
1108	364	..
1109	401	..
Till the end of Tulam 1110	106	..
Total	1,186	..

Appendix VI.

Vide answer to unstarred Question No. 1.

Statement by caste, of appointments made in the Account Office during 1108 and 1109.

Graduates.		
Nayars	..	3
Christians:—		
Roman Catholic	..	3
Syriac Rite	1	
Do Latin Rite	1	
Protestant	1	
Brahmins :—		
Malayala	..	1
Do. others	..	1
Hindus—(Others) :		
Kshatriyas	1	3
Nanjinad Vellala	1	
Pandy Vellala	1	

Graduates.		
Ezhava	1	
Mussalman	1	
Under graduates.		
	Clerks.	Attenders
Nayars	Nil.	1
Brahmins (Potti)	Nil.	1
Do. (Others)	Nil.	1
Ezhava	Nil.	1

Depressed Classes.

Pulaya	..	..	1
Kaniyan	1	2	..
Chakkala	1	..	..

Appendix VII

Vide Answer to unstarred Question No. 13

List, by caste, of appointments made by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer (Special Jenmikaram Settlement Officer and Land Revenue Commissioner) from 1-8-1108 to the end of Vrischikam 1110 and those who are retained in service from among them.

Caste.	Total No. of hands appointed.			No. of hands retained in service.		
	Clerks, copyists & typists.	Peons.	Total.	Clerks, copyists & typists.	Peons.	Total.
I. HINDU						
1 Brahmins (Malayala)	4	..	4	3	..	3
2 Do. (others)	5	1	6	5	..	5
3 Kshatriyas	1	..	1	1	..	1
4 Nayars	41	60	101	40	34	74
5 Vellalas	4	4	8	3	3	6
7 Nadars	..	1	1	..	1	1
7 Kammalas	2	.	2	2	..	2
8 Pulayas	..	2	2	..	2	2
9 Other Hindus	6	3	9	5	..	5
10 Other depressed classes	1	3	4	1	1	2
11 Ezhavas	6	7	13	5	3	8
II—MUSLIMS.	3	7	10	3	4	7
III—CHRISTIANS.						
1 Protestants	1	2	3	1	2	3
2 Catholics (Latin rite)	..	1	1	..	1	1
3 Do. Syrian rite	1	1	2	1	1	2
4 Jacobites	8	4	12	7	4	11
5 Mar Thomites	2	..	2	2	..	2
6 Church of England	1	..	1	1	..	1
7 Other depressed classes	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	87	97	184	81	57	138

Remarks:—Permanent hands placed on deputation for Jenmikaram Settlement work as peons, clerks and Additional Jenmikaram Settlement Officers have not been in-

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Unstarred Question No. 22.

I. Statement showing the number of Original Suits, Appeals and Sessions Cases filed in the District and Sessions Court of Parur during the six years from 1104 to 1109.

Nature of Suits.	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	Total	Remark.
Original Suits .	105	86	57	73	86	72	479	
Appeal Suits .	366	317	209	243	256	305	1,696	
Sessions Cases .	15	17	25	24	23	29	133	
Total .	486	420	291	340	366	406	2,308	

II. Statement showing the total number of money suits and suits charged on immovable property filed in the District Court of Parur during the six years from 1104 to 1109.

Nature of suits.	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	Total	Remarks.
Money Suits .	18	14	7	11	10	20	80	
Suits charged on immovable propetry .	80	69	48	57	69	50	373	
Total .	98	83	55	68	79	70	453	

III. Statement showing the different Taluks within the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Court of Parur and the number of suits in which the cause of action arose in each of them during the six years from 1104 to 1109.

Year.	Parur.	Kunnatnad.	Muvattupuzha.	Todupuzha.	Devicolam.	Total	Remarks.
1104	64	15	10	16	..	105	
1105	31	11	18	23	3	86	
1106	22	13	12	9	1	57	
1107	29	19	10	13	2	73	
1108	33	21	22	7	3	86	
1109	33	16	15	6	2	72	
Total .	212	95	87	74	11	479	

Appendix VIII (*contd*).

IV & V. Statement showing the total number of witneses examined in original suits and the number of witnesses examined from the taluks of Parur, Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha and Devicolam in the District Court of Parur during the six years from 1104 to 1109.

Year.	Parur.	Kunnathunad.	Muvattupuzha.	Todupuzha.	Devicolam.	Total.	Remarks.
1104	54	64	24	42	..	184	Part III of a few original suits which were ripe for destruction has been destroyed. Some original suits have been sent up for appeal. The witnesses in the above two classes of suits are therefore not included as their respective residences could not be ascertained from the available records of this court. Hence the figures with respect to (*d*) and (*e*) of the interpellation could not be accurately given.
1105	59	49	34	35	..	177	
1106	53	66	45	25	..	189	
1107	45	46	38	29	6	164	
1108	46	50	14	28	6	144	
1109	32	29	27	26	2	116	
Total .	289	304	182	185	14	974	

VI. Statement showing the number of appeals filed in the District Court of Parur during the six years from 1104 to 1109 from the decrees of the various Munsiffs' Courts within its jurisdiction, *viz*. Parur, Perumpavoor, Muvattupupha, Todupuzha and Devicolam.

Year.	Parur.	Perumpavur.	Muvattupuzha.	Thodupuzha.	Devicolam.	Total.	Remarks.
1104 .	157	75	76	54	4	366	
1105 .	98	93	58	61	7	317	
1106 .	79	31	48	47	4	209	
1107 .	100	36	59	47	1	243	
1108 .	100	41	53	50	12	256	
1109 .	102	60	59	84	..	305	
Total .	636	336	353	343	28	1696	

Appendix VIII (*contd*.)

VII Statement showing the number of Sessions Cases committed from Parur, Alwaye, Perumpavur, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha and Devicolam Magistrates' Courts to the Sessions Court of Parur during the six years from 1104 to 1109.

Year.	Parur.	Alwaye.	Perumpavur.	Muvattupuzha.	Todupuzha.	Devicolam.	Total.	Remarks.
1104 .	3	1	3	4	3	1	15	
1105 .	..	2	3	7	3	2	17	
1106 .	..	4	7	8	6	..	25	
1107 .		1	3	8	6	2	24	
1108 .	1	6	7	3	5	1	23	
1109 .	7	4	1	4	8	5	29	
Total .	15	18	24	34	31	11	133	

VIII Statement showing the amount of batta disbursed by the Sessions Court of Parur during the six years from 1104 to 1109.

Year.		Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	Ch.	C.	
1104	...	152	10	7	
1105	...	335	22	8	
1106	...	535	8	0	
1107	...	264	6	15	
1108	...	299	13	0	
1109	...	349	20	0	
Total	...	1936	24	14	

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

President: The next item on the agenda is Legislative Business.

THE TRAVANCORE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I move that the Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken up for consideration. In doing so I may inform the House that the present Bill is only a reproduction of Act II of 1929 which was originated in the Indian Legislative Assembly and passed as Act II of 1929. This Bill intends to bring into conformity the Law of Succession here with the above Act.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Sir, I second the motion.

President: Moved and seconded that the Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, in supporting the principle of the Bill, I wish to offer a few remarks. The object of the Bill seems to be to remove sex disqualification which excludes one's nearest female relations from inheritance. It purports to include in the list of limited heirs the son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son. But I do not know why the honourable member in charge of the Bill has omitted to include sister's daughter, who is also one of the nearest relations in the list of limited heirs. When he has included son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son in the group of limited heirs, I do not see any justification why he should have omitted sister's daughter. Further, there is yet another point which has also to be made clear in this Bill. As it is, there is no provision made in this Bill prescribing the order or rank in which these limited heirs should come in. For instance, a son may have several daughters and so also a daughter may have several daughters and so on; but it is nowhere made clear how they should come in to share the inheritance. Then again, in the case of these female heirs, should there be a distinction between married and unmarried? Further, by swelling the number of limited heirs, are we not indefinitely postponing the opening of the reversionary rights and thereby creating less interest in the proper performance of the obsequies? I hope

the honourable member in charge of this Bill would make these points clear before this House is asked to pass this measure into law. If I am permitted, I wish to move an amendment to Clause 2 of the Bill so as to include sister's daughter also.

President : Have you given notice of the amendment?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : No, Sir. The notice of this Bill itself was given to the members of this House only on the 15th when they assembled for the joint sitting.

President : Under the Standing Order is that not sufficient notice ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai I submit that the Chair may show some latitude and permit me to move the amendment.

President : However we shall wait till we hear the other members.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Sir, I rise to support the motion. It is a fundamental principle of Jurisprudence that the law governing societies must be changing so as to be in conformity with the growing sentiments and changing ideas of the societies. Now, the principle, as could be seen from the statement of objects and reasons, is to give effect to the principle of consanguinity and propinquity which is the accepted principle both under the Mitakshara Law and in the British India Act II of 1929. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai raised a question that there is no provision in this Bill for the sister's daughter. Now my answer to that question is that the communities following the Hindu Mitakshara Law here in Travancore have got their relations and have got their vested interests in British India and hence it is necessary that any piece of legislation passed in Travancore must be in conformity with that passed in British India, else if it is not in conformity with Act II of 1929, it is sure to be a source of hardship and trouble. This important piece of social legislation for the Hindu communities following the Mitakshara Law is a long felt necessity and therefore I appeal to the honourable members of this House to accept the Bill at the earliest opportunity and get it passed.

Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai : (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): I merely want to give my explanation as to why the proposed amendment alone is possible under the law. The daughter has already been recognised to be a heir even at present under the Hindu Law. Therefore no serious consequence would arise in the order of succession allotted to the son's daughter and daughter's daughter.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*) : What has the member to say about sister's daughter ? That is the question.

Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai : Only daughter's have been recognised at present under the Hindu Law as heirs. This is only a very slight amendment to the order of succession of the sister's daughter. About the order of succession of the heirs, the Law as at present is quite clear in regard to women. So the difficulties that appeared to my friend do not exist. I therefore support the Bill.

President : It has already been met by the existing law. Is that your argument ?

Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai : Yes, Sir.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know from the member whether the sister's daughter is a heir under the existing law?

Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai : She is not.

Mr. M. Govindan : That is the difficulty.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, this is a communal piece of legislation. It affects a large majority of the Hindus who follow the Mitakshara Law of Inheritance. It affects not only the Brahmins but the Vellalas, Carpenters, Pariahs and Pulayas who follow the Makkathayam. Generally communal legislation is taken up after due publicity and after knowing the sens or sentiment of the community and after giving sufficient time to the community to know whether the community is in favour of it or not. Although the Bill was originally published a few months ago, I submit that is not sufficient publication. In all such communal legislations such as the Nayar Regulation, the Christian Succession Regulation, committees were appointed by the Government to ascertain the sense of the community after giving them sufficient time for consideration. It is only after sufficient deliberation such pieces of legislation have been brought into effect. When we come to the question of the Hindu Law of Inheritance there are other difficulties also which have to be removed. Besides this piece of legislation other legislations such as Hindu Inheritance Removal of Disability Act, Hindu Disposition of Property Act, Gains of Learning Act, etc., as passed in British India have also to be taken up and considered here. Passing this piece-meal legislation would not serve the real purpose.

Then under the recognised principles of Hindu Law, the right to inherit is more or less coupled with the right to offer funeral oblations and obsequies. From the Bill as it stands none of the heirs especially the females have any authority to offer any sort of funeral oblations. They have the right under the provisions of the Bill to inherit the property but not the right to offer funeral oblations.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know from the member whether under the existing law persons who are not entiatled to perform funeral oblations are recognised as heirs ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: There are cases, I admit that. What I submit is under the Hindu Religion as it is understood if the soul of the deceased is to rest in peace the oblations have to be performed and they could be performed only by the males that is the *Gnathies*. There may be a duty cast on them to perform the funeral rites. But the people who are to enjoy the property may be a different set of people or females as stated in the Bill. It may so happen that the deceased's funeral rites may not be performed by the *Gnathy* because he does not get the property of the deceased.

President: So his soul may not go to heavens ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: It may not.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Is it the member's opinion that the right to perform funeral oblations should alone determine the heirship of the deceased's estate ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I never said that. That is one of the considerations along with various other considerations in passing a communal piece of legislation. The sentiment of the community has to be ascertained. There was not sufficient time to study in detail the provisions of the Bill and we should not pass it because it was passed in the Assembly very recently. As such I propose that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to some other Session of the Council.

President: Is this a social piece of legislation or a religious piece of legislation ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: It is a social piece of legislation. When similar pieces of legislation were introduced in the British Indian Legislature, the Provincial Governments were asked to ascertain the sentiment of the community which would be affected by the enactment and sufficient time was given. Each and every community cannot be represented in the Legislature. As such my submission is sufficient time must be given to ascertain the sentiment of the community. I do not know whether there was any agitation on the part of any community to pass such a Bill. No special community came forward and wanted this piece of legislation. Therefore there is no hurry about it. I would therefore propose that the consideration of this Bill be postponed so that all the facts may be studied in detail and a comprehensive discussion may be had over the matter.

President : So, your motion is that the consideration be postponed ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Yes, sir.

Mr. V. S. Arumukam Pillai : May I know from the member whether the cardinal principles under the Mitakshara Law itself are not the principles of consanguinity and propinquity and whether the principle of funeral oblations is insisted under the Mitakshara Law ?

President : So far as I can understand from the honourable member I don't think that it should be examined once again with regard to its various provisions regarding Mitakshara Law and Dayabhaga Law. And what the member says is that this is a small piece of legislation. Therefore, the opinion of those whom the legislation should affect may be before the House. No such attempt has been made previously to get that opinion. There is no hurry to rush through this Bill without committing themselves for or against the measure. The only motion he makes is that the consideration of the Bill be postponed. That is all what I understand. And we shall not now enter into the questions of consanguinity, propinquity, Pindas, etc.,

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : Sir, all these points have been considered by the Select Committee and the Bill has been published subsequently.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I rise to a point of order : Is it not out of order to refer to that Select Committee in this House ?

President : Yes. This House refuses to co-operate with the other House. The point of order raised was whether this Bill which was considered by the Select Committee of the other House could be refused in this House.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : Mr. Narayana Aiyar said that this Bill was not published sufficiently earlier. But I say that this Bill is the reproduction of Act II of 1929 which was already passed as an Act and it has been published in our Gazette four months ago, before it was referred to the Select Committee of the other House which considered all these questions and have come....

President : Let us not talk about the Select Committee at all.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : But the Select Committee's Report has been given to us, Sir.

President : What the Select Committee considered and recommended, let that fact remain.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : From the report submitted by the Select Committee I don't find that they have considered this aspect.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: However, the motion of Mr. Narayana Aiyar is to refer this Bill to a future session. I leave it to the good sense of the House.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Does the member think that this House is not giving a bad precedent for the Government to rush through a legislation?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: I do not say that this is a mere reproduction of .the original Bill. As a matter of fact, I have no objection in defering the consideration of this Bill.

President: Do you say that you have no objection in postponing the consideration of tbis Bill?

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: No, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The consideration of the Bill was postponed.

THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: This Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill was sent to the Secretary to the Council a few months back when according to the original programme this meeting ought to have taken place in November.

The Bill is intended to extend the period for filing suits for arrears of Michavaram. It was my intention, at least, to introduce it before the period had actually expired. But due to unavoidable circumstances and due to the ill-luck of the Jenmies the meeting of the Council was postponed and hence I could not introduce it in the Council as I originally intended.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Is it not in the competence of this House to give a retrospective effect and consider this Bill?

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: Yes. Meanwhile the Jenmies were not remaining inactive and they made use of the time available to them. Now the attempt to extend the period which has already expired does not seem to me proper and it will be just like writing the horoscope of a dead child.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Was not retrospective effect given to some provisions of the Regulation?

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad: Yes. But I don't think it is possible here. Anyhow, I take this opportunity to inform the Council that by reducing the period from 12 years to six years to file suits for the arrears of Michavaram The Jenmies have sustained a heavy loss. But I don't think that this is the occasion to narrate the loss of the Jenmies.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know from the member whether there is a bar even under the existing Regulation?

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad : Yes. There is a bar. But the period has been reduced from 12 years to 6 years.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Where is it given in the Regulation?

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad : In the last Section.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : That Section only deals with Jenmikaram. There it is given 12 years for the recovery of Michavaram. I don't think there is a bar for the recovery of Michavaram.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad : I think the High Court should decide whether there is any difference between Jenmikaram and Michavaram.

In the circumstances I have stated I don't wish to introduce the Bill and beg leave of the House to withdraw it.

President : Have you settled your differences? What is your motion? I have not heard the motion at all.

Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad : Sir, I don't wish to ask the leave of the House to introduce this Amendment Bill. I withdraw it.

The motion for leave to introduce the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill was not made.

President : Now it is the turn of Mr. John Kattakayam. And now we will go up to another world.

THE TRANANCORE CHRISTIAN SUCCESSION REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇപ്പോഠം നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പിൻതുടർച്ചാവകാശറഗുലേഷൻ മതിയാകുന്നില്ലഎന്നു കണ്ടതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

സ്ത്രീധനത്തിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിവരണമനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു സ്ത്രീയുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ ജീവതകാലത്തിൽ അവർതന്നെ അല്ലാതെ മററാരുതന്നെ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീധനംകൊടുത്തിരുന്നാലും അതു സ്ത്രീധനമായിവകവയ്ക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉദാഹരണമായി ഒരു മൂത്തനാലോ ഒരു മൂത്തിയാലൊ, ഒരു മാതുലനാലോ ആണു സ്ത്രീധനം നൽകപ്പെട്ടതെങ്കിൽ പിൽക്കാലത്തു മരണപത്രം എഴുതിവയ്ക്കാതെ മരിച്ച തന്റെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കളിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു വീണ്ടും സ്ത്രീധനം അവകാശപ്പെടുന്നതിനേ തടയുന്നതിന് മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. ഒരു സ്ത്രീയുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരും അവരുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരും ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും അവരിൽ മൂത്തൻ തന്നെഭരണകർത്താവായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പലപ്പോഴം ആ മൂത്ത

ൻ തന്നെ സ്ത്രീധനം നല്കുകയും പതിവാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റഗുലേഷനിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു അവളുടെ സ്ത്രീധനാവകാശം തീർന്നതായിതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതുപാരിതോഷികമായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ ചിലവ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടും അറിയപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇതത്രെ ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു ഭേദഗതിക്കു കാരണമായതു്. പ്രസ്തുതവിഷമത്തെ ദൂരീകരിക്കണമെന്നു ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ പിന്തുടർച്ചാവകാശക്കമ്മിററിക്കും ഉദ്ദേശമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു. അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു നം. ൪൦-ാംഖണ്ഡികനോക്കുക.

൨൮-ാം വകുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പെൺകുട്ടിയുടെ സ്ത്രീധനാവകാശം അവളുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ സ്വത്തിൽ ഒരു ചാർജായി സുരക്ഷിതമാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആവകപണമോ, മുതലോ, അവൾക്കുവേണ്ടിവാങ്ങുകയോ, വ്യയം ചെയ്യുകയോ, ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടിൽ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരമുള്ള രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഒന്നുമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ആദ്യത്തെ രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥ മിക്കവാറും നിരുപയോഗമായിപോകുന്നു. പലപ്പോഴും പിൽക്കാലങ്ങളിൽ ടി മുതലുകളുടെ അത്യാവശ്യം നേരിടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷേ മററുപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം തന്നെ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ആയിരിക്കാം, അതിടാക്കുന്നതിനു അതാള്ളം വാങ്ങിഎടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ചതിവോ, ധൂർത്തോ, തോന്ന്യവാസമോ മൂലം യാതൊന്നും ശേഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതായിക്കാണാം. ഇതുകൊണ്ടത്രെ അവളുടെ സ്ത്രീധനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രം രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യാൻ പോരാത്തതും അതുവാങ്ങുകയോ, വ്യയംചെയ്യുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നിടത്തും നിയമംകൊണ്ടു തന്നെരക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും.

ഇതാണ് ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാനകാരണം. സ്ത്രീധനം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നയാൾ ആധനത്തെ അയാളുടെ കടം തീർക്കുന്നതിനൊ വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനൊ അടിയന്തിരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനൊ മററു വല്ല സംഗതികൾക്കൊ ന്യായരഹിതമായി വിനിയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ആ സ്ത്രീധനം ന്യായമായി അർഹിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീക്കു കിട്ടാൻ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവുമില്ല. ഇതു് ഒരു വലിയ ന്യൂനതയാണ്. കുടുംബവസ്തുക്കളെ ഭാഗിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പല കുടുംബങ്ങളിലും നല്ല തുക സ്ത്രീധനമായി കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരുന്ന ഈ സ്ത്രീകൾ വലിയ കടക്കാരായി കണ്ണീരും കയ്യുമായി കഴിയേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ വരാതെയിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ആധനത്തെ സുരക്ഷിതമാക്കിയിരുന്നാൽ അവർ നിരാധാരമായിപ്പോകാതെ തങ്ങളുടെ സ്ത്രീധനം കൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു കാല

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ധാപനം ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു. അതിലേക്ക ഈ സ്ത്രീധനം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീധനം വാങ്ങുന്നയാളിന്റെ സ്വത്തിൽ ഇതൊരുമുൻചാർജായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇപ്പോഠം നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന റെഗുലേഷന പ്രതിബന്ധമല്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ ഈ ഭാഗംകൂടിചേർക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I oppose the motion moved by Mr. John Kattakayam. I don't find a necessity for changing the law as it is obtained to-day. Before a law of this kind is altered the need for the change must have been felt. As far as I could see there has been no demand from the Christian communities for this alteration being effected in the existing law.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Does the member include both the Latin and the Syrian Christian?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I mean Christians of all the denominations—Latin, Syrian, Jacobite, Mar Thoma, etc. There are a number of Christian Associations existing in the country that have been passing resolutions, but I have not been able to find a single resolution demanding an alteration of this law nor have I come across any request in any of the papers of the country, or any resolution of public meetings demanding for an alteration of the existing law. And looking through the rulings of the High Court, I have not come across any suggestion from the High Court that these sections require an amendment. In short, Sir, during the last 18 years since this Regulation has been passed, there has not arisen any case, in which this apprehended danger or dispute has arisen in a court of law, at least in the High Court in which this question has arisen. There has been no necessity, strictly speaking, and there has been no dispute on this point at all. The law as it exists seems to be quite clear. What my friend wants now to bring in, is an alteration in Section 5 which defines Stridhanom. Ofcourse my friend apprehends that the Stridhanom given by the grand parents when the parents are alive will not be included or considered as mere Stridhanom, and the daughter will have subsisting claims for Stridhanom from the property of the father. My contention is, first of all, no such contingency has ever arisen and secondly, if the grand parents give stridhanom at the time of marriage, because they are in possession of the property of the parents which would, on their death, go to the father or mother, I think no court of law would say that stridhanom has not been legally given from the estate of the parents. Then it is rather a retrograde legislation. We are going back instead of progressing

with the times. Natural justice would require treating daughters on an equal footing with the sons, but social customs and sentiments are very slow to change.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member when once Stridhanom has been promised or paid the daughter has got any claim against the estate of the father or the grand father?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: No. What we find is that the claim of the daughter has been fixed at one-third that of a son in the neighbouring State of Cochin. Even in our State we have got certain sections among the Christians who give equal shares to sons and daughters. So, in my opinion, it is high time that, instead of denying the daughter what she might get from others by deducting it from her stridhanom, we should add to her portion, by increasing her share in the ancestral property.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member whether there is any difference between ancestral property and self acquired property in Christian law?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: No, there is none. The succession opens only on the death of the parents under the Christian Law. The other section in which my friend the honourable member wants a change is section 28. There he says that Stridhanom should be made a charge on the property of the person who receives it. My view is that it is a dangerous piece of legislation. Because by doing thus, it creates a charge on the property which will remain a charge till the woman dies or till she demands it. It is very seldom that women demand back their Stridhanom. Further when a dowery is made a charge in this manner it will not find a record in any court and one who deals with a married man's property will not be able to find out the charge.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Is there not any period of limitation prescribed for the charge against the property?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Yes, there is. But in this case, the time is said to run from the date of demand. That is what the amendment requires. So it is, that I said, she may not demand at all during her life time and it will ever remain as a charge on the property. Further, will anybody know that there is such a charge on the property? Generally we create a charge on a property by registering a document, and in such cases, by an enquiry in the Sub-Registrar's Office by obtaining encumbrance certificates, we will be able to find whether there is a charge or not. But in this case such a charge will not find a place in the Sub-Registrar's Office. So, this will be a charge which is not easily traceable and it will spring upon the persons who claim money lent without the existence of this secret charge. And, naturally, this will prevent transactions with members of the Christian community, because every

[Mr. E. P Varghese.]

one will suspect that there will be something unknown behind—the Stridhanom charge. There is this danger and so my submission is, considering all these things the amendment should not be allowed.

Mr. M. Govindan : Does the member have any objection to the amendment being made like this:—'That a communication may be made to the Sub-Registrar for recording that Stridhanom as a charge on the property as in the case of suits'?

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Then the amount of Stridhanom that is paid will have to be made known to the whole world and either a special officer appointed, or the priests who solemnise the marriage will have to be ordered to communicate to the Registrar and this charge will remain so till she dies or till she demands, and that on the whole property of the husband. Ordinarily we know a charge will extinguish in 12 years, but this very often remains much more than 12 years.

Mr. M. Govindan : What is the hardship in a charge remaining which has not been discharged ?

Mr. E. P. Varghese : No law provides for a charge to remain so for an indefinite period and that on the entire estate of the husband. Even under the existing law there is no difficulty to recover it from the hands of the husband. The wife can demand it at any time and recover it within six years from the date of demand. So, there is no necessity for the alteration. On these grounds, Sir, I oppose the motion. In my opinion, I think, it is time that we progress according to the progress of the community. Here the woman or the daughter is going to be deprived of what she might get even by way of presents from any relative. Before a legislation is imposed upon a community it should also be considered whether there has been any demand from the community for the same. So, I oppose the motion.

President : The question I have now to put is whether leave be granted to introduce the Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

Leave to introduce the Bill was granted.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES 8.

1 Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai	6 Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
2 ,, J. John Kattakayam	7 ,, S. Piraviperumal Pillai
3 ,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad	8 ,, K. Ramavarma Raja
4 ,, M. N. Narayana Menon	
5 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai	

NOES 2

1 Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman
2. Mr. E. P. Varghese

NEUTRALS 21.

1. Mr. S. Adam Sait
2 ,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
3 ,, M. Govindan
4 ,, James Simpson
5 ,, A. Kumara Pillai
6 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
7 Mr. L. A. Lampard
8 ,, C. O. Madhavan
9 ,, K. Madhavan Pillai
10 ,, H. O. L. Marikar
11 ,, G. Narayana Aiyar
12 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
13 Mr. K. Padmanabha Panickar
14 ,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai
15 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
16 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
17 ,, K. Sankaralingam Pillai
18 ,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
19 ,, R. M. Statham
20 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
21 ,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

The motion was declared carried, 8 voting *for*, 2 *against*, and 21 remaining *neutral*.

President: The next business before the House is the resolutions on matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

PAYMENT OF DAILY BATTA TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

This Council recommends to the Government that newspaper reporters be given daily at least the batta granted to members of the Legislature.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: വർത്തമാനപത്ര റിപ്പോർട്ടർസിന് ദിവസമൊന്നിന് കൗൺസിൽ മെമ്പേഴ്സ്സിന് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബാററാ എങ്കിലും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ പ്രമേയം. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് കൗൺസിൽ മെമ്പേഴ്സ്സിൽ ചിലക്ക് ചിലസംശയവും, വിഷമവും, വല്ലായ്മയും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എൻെറ പ്രമേയാവതരണം മൂലം ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ മേന്മയെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ പത്രലോകത്തെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടർമാരേയും കരുതണം. എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മലയാള പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകലോകത്തെ എന്നപോലെ ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസമിതികളിൽ ഖരധമമായി പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരെ അംഗങ്ങ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

കോടിയിൽ തള്ളിയിരിക്കുകയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു് മി. ആസ്റ്റിൻെറ ഗവണ്മെൻറും അതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറുകളും ഇവക്ക് കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാനം അതാ ആ കാണുന്ന ഒഴിഞ്ഞ മൂലയിൽ മാത്രമായിരുന്നു. മഹാശയനായ അവിടുന്നാകട്ടെ അങ്ങയുടെ (അദ്ധ്യക്ഷപീഠത്തിൻെറ) സമീപത്തു ആസനം നൽകി സഭാനടപടികൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവരെ അനുഗ്രഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മുമ്പു ചക്കഎന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ചൊക്കെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കി ചുക്കെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിനുള്ള കുററം പത്ര റിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരിൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അദ്ധ്യക്ഷപീഠത്തിൽനിന്നും വളരെ ദൂരെ റിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരെ പ്രതിഷ്ഠിച്ചിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണ് അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അബദ്ധമൊന്നും എഴുതാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ അവരെ അങ്ങയുടെ സമീപത്തുതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞാൻ അങ്ങയെ അത്യന്തം അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പത്രാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളേയും പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളേയും ആധാരമാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു വരുന്നു. പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും മററുവിദേശങ്ങളിലും മററും നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നിലയെ കീർത്തികരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി വിദേശങ്ങളിലെ പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിനമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ധനവിനിയമം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഇല്ലെന്നു സധൈര്യം പറയുവാൻ ആക്കെങ്കിലും സാധിക്കുമൊ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. ലണ്ടൻ ടൈംസിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായംകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞതിൻശേഷമാണ് പാർലിമെൻറിൽ നിയമങ്ങൾ തന്നെ നിർമ്മിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു. ഇവിടെആകട്ടെ പത്രലോകത്തിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ കാര്യമായികരുതപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

Mr. Komilezthu Sankaran : അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ അന്വേഷക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് പത്രങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെയാണൊ അതല്ല പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടർമാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെയാണോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam ; ആ സംഗതി മെമ്പർക്കു തന്നെ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. മെമ്പർ എന്നെ വ്യതിചലിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയാണെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ പിത്തലാട്ടമൊന്നും ഇവിടെ വിലപ്പോകുന്നതല്ല. (ചിരി) കൌൺസിൽ നടപടികളും മററുഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളും സാധാരണ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എങ്കിലും പത്രപാരായണം നിമിത്തമാണ് ആവകസംഗതികൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു അന്നും, ഇന്നും, എന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതു്.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon : പേപ്പറിൽ പറയുന്നഅഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അതിൽറിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലെ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതു് പേപ്പറിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : ലണ്ടൻടൈംസിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുപ്രസ്സു റിപ്പോർട്ടാണെന്നറിയാമൊ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : അതേപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു പോകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. സകലസംഗതികളും വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തു ഈ കാലത്തു് മാതൃഭാഷയെ വിവിധവിധത്തിൽ സഹായിക്കുന്നതു വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങൾ വഴിയാണു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്ന സകല സംഗതികളും ഈ വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങൾമൂലമാണു് ജനങ്ങൾഅറിയുന്നതു്. ഈവക കാരണങ്ങളാലുംമററും വർത്തമാനപത്രലോകത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ അതുവാങ്ങുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർ തന്നെ വായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. പരിഷ്കാരസൂര്യൻ പരമകാഷ്ഠയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ആധുനികകാലത്തു് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തൊടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിൽ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കൌൺസിലിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇവിടെ വർത്തമാന പത്രറഗുലേഷൻ ഒരിക്കലും പാസാക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ, അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ, മുതലായ അവശസമുദായങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു കൂട്ടുപിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് വർത്തമാനപത്രറഗുലേഷൻ അന്നു് ഇവിടെ പാസാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു്. നേരെ മറിച്ചു സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ അന്നും ഇന്നും ഒരുപോലെവർത്തമാനപത്രറഗുലേഷനെ എതിർക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I rise to a point of order. Is a discussion on the Newspapers Regulation relevant to the resolution? I wish that somebody may translate this speech to the Chair.

President : I cannot understand a word of it. I wish somebody would interpret it for me.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇവിടത്തെ വർത്തമാനപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു സർവവിധസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യങ്ങളും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു മുമ്പുതന്നെ പല പ്രമേയങ്ങളും ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഞാൻതന്നെ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവയെ എല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ൻറ വിഴുങ്ങിക്കളയുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്; അവയെ വിഴുങ്ങിവിഴുങ്ങി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ പള്ളവീർത്തു വീർത്തു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപൊട്ടി പുറപ്പെടുന്നതു എന്നാണെന്നു അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞതിവസം തമ്പാനൂർ റയിൽവേസ്റ്റേഷനിൽവച്ചു ഈ നിയമസഭയിലെ ഒരു ഉത്തമമെമ്പറായ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പത്മനാഭൻ തമ്പിയുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ നടന്ന യോഗത്തിൽ വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിൻെറ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി സുവ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഗതി ആകാശംപോലെ വിശാലവും നക്ഷത്രംപോലെ വിശദവുമാണു്. അതിനാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധമായ ആക്ഷേപവിമർശനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഗവൺമെൻറു വിധേയമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I point out again that he is talking about the Newspapers Regulation, which is absolutely irrelevant to the discussion on the resolution?.

President : Cannot somebody stand up and interpret the member's speech for me?

(The Secretary to the Council then interpreted the speech).

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പത്രറഗുലേഷനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെ പലർക്കും വിഷമം ഉള്ളതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ തൽക്കാലം വിവരിക്കുന്നില്ല. റിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരെപ്പററി മാത്രമെ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. ൨൦ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു വി. പി മാധവറാവു അവർകളുടെ കാലത്താണു് ഇവിടെ പ്രജാസഭ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മൈസൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒരു മാതൃകാഗവൺമെൻറാണു്. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അനുകരിച്ചു മൈസൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറു് അവിടെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. മൈസൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അനുകരിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇവിടെ പ്രജാസഭ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. മൈസൂരിൽ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നപ്പോൾ നമുക്കു ഒരു നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൨൦ വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു സ്ഥാപിച്ച പ്രജാസഭയിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളെപ്പോലെ ബഹുമാനിച്ചുവന്നു. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു തുല്യമായി അവർക്കും കാപ്പിസൽക്കാരം നൽകിയിരുന്നു. അതിൽ ദിവാൻജി തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള പല പ്രാമാണിക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഭാഗഭാക്കായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ കൂട്ടരെ ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിക്കുവാൻ ഉണ്ടായകാരണമെന്താണെന്നാണു ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. മററ

ല്ലാസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പത്രലോകത്തെ ബഹുമാനിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കെ ഇവിടെ ഈ ഇടക്കാലത്തു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു മനോഭാവം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ അവർ എന്തപരാധം ചെയ്തു എന്നുള്ളതു ഇപ്പോഴും അജ്ഞാതമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മുമ്പു നിലവിലിരുന്ന നിയമസഭയുടെ ആരംഭകാലത്തു ഇവർക്കു ബാററാ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഈ പരിഷ്കാരകാലത്തു അതിനെ നിർത്തിയതു അധർമ്മമാണു് മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പത്രപ്രവർത്തകന്മാരെ പലവിധത്തിലും പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കെ ഇവിടെമാത്രം ഈ തരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യതിയാനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു എന്തുകാരണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കു് എവിടെഎങ്കിലും ബാററ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ആ സംഗതി മെമ്പർതന്നെ പോയി അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ഏതദ്ദേശീയഗവൺമെൻറുകളിൽ അനുകരണീയമായ ഒരു ഗവൺമെൻറാണു മൈസൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറ് എന്നുള്ളതിനെ അധിക്ഷേപിക്കാൻ ഒരു ഗവൺമെൻറിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ എത്രയോ ഏതദ്ദേശീയ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യഭരണപരിശീലനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു മൈസൂരിൽ എഴുന്നെള്ളി താമസിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: പ്രതിദിനപത്രങ്ങളുടേയും പ്രതിവാരികപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടേയും റിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കു ബാററ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: അവർക്കും കൊടുക്കണം, മെമ്പർക്കും തരണം, എനിക്കും വേണം.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: മാസികകളുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കും ബാററകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണൊ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മാസികയെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ ആരും പറഞ്ഞില്ല. പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരുടെ കാര്യമാണു ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നതു്. മാസികക്കാരുടെ കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ അപ്പോൾ ആലോചിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും.

President: The more the interruption, the more vehement the member grows. I think it is better to allow him to proceed uninterrupted.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : മാതൃകാരാജ്യമായിരിക്കുന്ന മൈസൂർഗവണ്മെന്റു പത്രക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു നോക്കാം.

President : The Honourable member has been repeatedly dragging the Mysore Government on the floor of the House. But is he able to tell the House that in Mysore some privilege has been given to the press? Otherwise there is no use of referring to Mysore.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മൈസൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കു ഭക്ഷണസൗകര്യവും താമസിക്കുന്നതിനും മററുമുള്ള സൗകര്യവും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ കൗൺസിലിന്റെ ആരംഭം മുതൽ അവസാനംവരെ യാത്രാസൗകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം കാറും നല്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ മൈസൂർഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ കാറുകളും മററും കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. അവർക്ക് ബാററ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

President : Is any definite allowance paid in Mysore?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഇങ്ങിനെ ഇവർക്ക് ബാററാകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ വിഷമം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പത്രപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ നിലയും വിലയും ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇതു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സാധിതപ്രായമാക്കികൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ ഉപസംഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon : ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai. Sir, on principle I have to oppose the resolution of the Honourable member for Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha. What I am going to say in this connection may not be palatable either to Government or to the representatives of the Press.

President : Is it a bad thing ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : I do realise that by opposing the resolution I will be only courting the attack from the Press ; but that shall not deter me from discharging a greater duty I owe to this House and to the public at large. In my view there is no reason or justification for giving any allowance to the Press representatives attending the Council Sessions.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : Does the member think there is any justification for giving any allowance to the representatives of the people ?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : It is one of the paramount duties of the Press to keep the people informed of what their representatives do in the legislatures and supply them with current news and latest information.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : What does he say about the representatives of the people?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Let the honourable member have patience. I shall answer him in the course of my speech.

President : He is anxious to forego his allowance (*Laughter*).

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : The Press representatives attending the sessions of the Council are only trying to discharge their duty. It may be argued here that because some allowance is given to the members of the legislature, the same allowance should be given to the representatives of the Press. But it has however to be remembered that the members of the legislature stand on an entirely different footing, if status be the determining factor in the matter of granting allowance. Besides, the members of the legislature attend the various sessions of the Council after much sacrifice of their time, convenience and money, for which they are not remunerated by anybody and all that is given them by way of allowance is only meant to defray their actual travelling and daily expenses.

President : You mean that it is not part of their daily avocation to attend the legislature?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Yes, Sir. That is not the case with the Press representatives who have their masters to look to for payment for their labours and troubles. Further from the business and lucrative point of view also it is to the interest of the Press representative as well as that of his master to be even allowed the opportunity to attend the meetings of the legislature so as to afford him ample facility for speedy publication of the proceedings, which certainly enhances the value of his paper and adds to its circulation. Before I conclude I wish to observe that even in the matter of admission to the representatives of the Press the principle followed by Government is not free from serious objection. What one generally finds is that very often the representatives of the Press who sing the slogan of praise of Government in season and out of season are who are being regularly subsidized by them, for

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

instance the Associated Press for which, I understand, the Government are giving a monthly grant of Rs. 2,400 or so from November 1932. They alone become the recepients of this privilege or hospitality of Government.

President: How does that arise on this resolution? Supposing the policy of the Government were changed according to the very kind advice which you are offering for them, would you allow this allowance being given to the Press? The policy of the Government becomes pertinent only if the grant of the allowance depends upon the wise policy followed by Government. If the policy followed by the Government is not wise, then the representatives of the Press should not be granted the allowance. If that is what you say, then your argument is relevant. Otherwise, it is not at all relevant.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I referred to that point just to emphasize that so long as the present policy of Government is not changed there cannot be any advantage in accepting this resolution.

President: There is nothing hypothetical about the position.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: In view of all these I am sure this opposition of mine will gain the fullest support of this House and I am confident that even the representatives of the Press will not in the least feel any way aggrieved if this House throws the resolution out.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I rise to oppose the resolution. No speech is required to commend the services of the Press. Nobody in this House, no sensible man, no sane person will deny the valuable services rendered by the Press. But that is no reason why this House should play to the gallery literally and metaphorically. I do not want the honourable members to be referred to the tortuous history of Parliamentary Press reporting. If, for a moment, my friends would make a reference to the history of Parliamentary Press reporting they would find that it is a very great privilege enjoyed by the representatives of the Press in being allowed to report verbatim the proceedings of the legislature. It is common knowledge that, till about 150 years ago, representatives of the Press, even in the Parliament, only smuggled the proceedings. As Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai put it, it is reciprocal obligation; they help the people by publishing the proceedings of the legislature, and they get the valuable opportunity and privilege

to attend and report the proceedings of the legislature. What is heard here by half a dozen or a dozen people is broadcasted throughout the country by the Press ; and, in return, the Government, by permiting the newspaper reporters to attend the meetings of the legislature and to report the proceedings, afford them material for their paper. There is therefore reciprocal obligation, as I said. In the circustances I do not think the representatives of the Press, who follow a noble profession, a very independent profession, would really feel thankful to Government if the Government decide upon giving them some thing like doles in the shape of daily batta as now suggested in the resolution. I dare say they are not going to be swayed, by considerations of such doles, from the noble path they have to follow in their work. I therefore oppose the resolutfon.

I must say, Sir, that I do not share the apprehensions oi my friend Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai that, by opposing this resolution, we would be courting trouble. We are not doing honour to the representatives of the Press by having such apprehensions. I am sure members of the Press are not going to get offended when we discharge our duty here, merely because, in this matter we oppose their being given something which one of us wants them to be given.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : Were there representations, from the Press—representatives, for this daily allowance now suggested in the resolution ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I am not the member in charge of that portfolio ; I cannot therefore give a definite reply to the question.

I oppose the resolution.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai : (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*) : ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു് പത്രപ്രവർത്തനസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തേയും ആ പരിപാവനമായ തൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ആത്മാഭിമാനത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്. സ്വതന്ത്രരായ പത്രപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു് ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു അലവൻസു നൽകുന്നതു് ശരിയാണെന്നെനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. പത്രപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു് അത്യന്തം അപമാനമായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ കരുതുന്നതു്. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്സുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു രാജ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ അഭിമാനജനകമാണ്. യൂറോപ്പ് അമേരിക്ക മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ --

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : സ്വതന്ത്രരായ പത്രപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു് അലവൻസു നൽകുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാം. യൂറോപ്പ്, അമേരിക്ക, മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ജനകീയഭരണസഭകളെ അനുകരിച്ചാണ് നമുക്കും നിയമസഭകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ആ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ പത്രപ്രവർത്തനമാണ് നമ്മുടെനാട്ടിലും അനുകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നത്. പാർലമെൻറുകളിലെ പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്ക ആ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെങ്ങും അലവൻസു നൾകപ്പെടുന്നതായി അറിയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ യാതൊരു പ്രാവിൻസിലാകട്ടെ, നാട്ടുരാജ്യത്തിലാകട്ടെ പത്രപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കലവൻസുള്ളതായി കേട്ടിട്ടില്ല. സ്വാതന്ത്രമായ പ്രസ്താവനകൾ ചെയ്യണമെങ്കിൽ അവർക്ക് മുൻപറഞ്ഞതരത്തിലുള്ള യാതൊരു അലവൻസും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കണം.

ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് അലവൻസു കിട്ടുന്നില്ലേ എന്നും അതുപോലെ പത്രക്കാർക്കും കൊടുക്കരുതോ എന്നും ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ചോദിക്കുന്നതുകേട്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അലവൻസ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നത് ഈ സഭയിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾതന്നെ വോട്ടുചെയ്താണെന്നും പ്രസ്സുകാർക്ക് അലവൻസ് വോട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു് പ്രസ്സുകാർ അല്ല നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങളാണെന്നും ആ മാന്യന്മാർ ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗവമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അലവൻസ് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രസ്സാകട്ടെ, സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ലാതെ സബ്സിഡി ആയിതീരുന്നതാണ്. കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ അതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ താങ്ങിനില്ക്കുന്ന ഒരുവക സ്ഥാപനമായിതീരും. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും ആത്മാഭിമാനത്തോടുകൂടിയതുമായ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനത്തിന് ഈ അലവൻസ് ബാധകമായിതീരുന്നതുമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: അലവൻസ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ഏതുതരം പത്രങ്ങളെയാണ് അപ്രകാരം ബാധിക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും ആത്മാഭിമാനമുള്ള എല്ലാപത്രങ്ങളേയും അതു് ശക്തിയായി ബാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ബലമായ അഭിപ്രായം.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, when Mr. Kattakayam was speaking, I was in a bad predicament. I thought I would be the only member to stand up and oppose his resolution. I am happy to find, Sir, that some Honourable members on the other side of the House also agree with me in thinking that there is no justification to give daily batta to the Press reporters as

recommended by the resolution. I agree with the observations made by some members on the other side that the newspapers—at any rate some of them—are doing really good service to the country. I will be the last man to deprecate the good work, if any, done by them. But the question for consideration now is whether there is any necessity or justification for granting daily batta to the newspaper reporters as advocated by Mr. Kattakayam.

Sir, the wording of the resolution is very significant. Mr. Kattakayam wants the Press representatives to be given at least the batta granted to members of the legislature. The idea of Mr. Kattakayam seems to be that, if he were the authority to sanction batta and if it were possible for him to do so, he would even give the Press representatives more than the daily allowance now given to the members of the legislature. Mr. Kattakayam is however making only a modest request to Government that the representatives of the Press must be given at least the batta now given to the members of the legistature.

I do not think, Sir, it is necessary for me to dilate upon the independence and the nobility of the journalistic profession in this connection. I shall merely point out to Mr. Kattakayam and to this House how much it would cost Government if the resolution were accepted and acted upon. At present, I believe, we are issuing about 30 Press tickets for admission to meetings of the legislative bodies.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: What is the basis on which the Press tickets are issued? What is the principle?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Before getting the privileges of the Editors'table a newspaper must have had three years' standing. In other words Government watch for three years how the paper is being conducted, whether it is really useful to the public or not. After three years, on application by the newspaper concerned, Government, if they are satisfied with the conduct of the newspaper, grant it the privileges of the Editors' table, so that the representative of that paper may get admission into the Press Room............

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether permission to attend the meetings of the legislature has been refused to any newspaper?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Yes.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: On what ground?

Rao Sahib Dr N. Kunjan Pillai: The grounds may vary with individual cases.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

As I was submitting, Sir, we are now issuing about 30 tickets to the representatives of the Press. At present there are 124 newspapers including dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies, monthlies and so on.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: How many of these receive grants from Government?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I am unable to answer that question now.

The total number of newspapers, Sir, as I have already submitted, is 124. If Mr. Kattakayam's resolution is accepted and if the Government magnanimously agree to give daily batta to the Press representatives at Rs. 5 per diem, I am sure—even if Government eliminate and refuse permission to, say, 24—there would be about 100 newspapers applying for permission to attend the meetings of the legislature.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Do the Government allow the same individual to represent more than one newspaper?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: In some cases, it has been allowed,

I was submitting, Sir, that if the Government decide upon giving the daily allowance now recommended by the resolution, there will be about 100 newspapers seeking admission to the meetings of the legislature. And, on an average, the two Houses of legislature together meet for about 40 days in the year including the holidays that intervene between the days on which the legislature actually meets. (I dare say Mr. Kattakayam does not intend to exclude such holidays for this purpose alone, since the members of the legislature get their daily allowance for these holidays also.) At the rate of Rs. 5 per diem, for 40 days of the meetings of the legislature, for 100 reporters, the cost would come to Rs. 20,000.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi (*Kalkulam cum Vilavancod*): May I know whether that exceeds the amount paid annually to the Associated Press?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I have no information, Sir, about any such payment to the Associated Press.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Who is to decide whether a particular paper is being conducted in the interests of the public or not?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: Government. If the resolution is accepted and acted upon, Government will have to provide an additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 for this item. I

request the House to consider whether it is a feasible proposition and whether it is desirable or necessary to spend such a large amount for this purpose.

Sir, the amount that a Press reporter would be getting if this resolution were accepted and acted upon would be even more than the pay of the ordinary vernacular school teacher. The vernacular school teacher gets only Rs. 14 or so per mensem ; and he is a full-time officer. On the other hand, for 40 days' work at the meetings of the Legislature, a Press reporter would be getting about Rs. 200 a year or about Rs. 16 per mensem on an average. For Travancore conditions, this is a very good remuneration to the Press reporters ; and the proprietors of our newspapers can well afford to stop the remuneration they now pay to their reporters. No doubt, as I submitted at the outset, the newspapers are doing good work. But, is it not in their own interests that they get the opportunity to attend the meetings of the legislature and report the proceedings ? As Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai pointed out, the publication of the proceedings of the legislature will surely enhance the circulation of tha newspapers which publish them.

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know whether Government have received any representation from the newspaper representatives praying for the daily allowance now recommended by the resolution ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : No ; I was just going to say that.

No doubt, Sir, the next issue of the newspapers will contain glowing tributes to Mr. Kattakayam for the resolution which he has now moved. It is also not unlikely that the unfortunate members who have opposed the resolution will come in for a good deal of abuse or adverse comment.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know whether Mr. Kattakayam is a journalist ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai : I do not know ; but, from his speech. It looks as if he is a poet. It may be that he is a journalist also. (*Laughter.*)

In the circumstances, I am sorry, I have to oppose the resolution.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെപ്പററി ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിന് മറുപടി പ്രസംഗംചെയ്യാൻതുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾതന്നെ പ്രസിഡൻറ് അവർകൾ കൗൺസിൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ തൻെറ സമീപത്തുവിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി സംഗതികൾ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു മന

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

സ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും മററും വത്തമാനപ്പത്രറഗുലേഷനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഫ വ ർ വത്തമാനപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നും അവയ്ക്കെല്ലാററിനും അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്തു ചിലവാകുമെന്നും മററും ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ സംസാരിച്ചതു് മെമ്പർ എങ്ങിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗം ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതിനെപ്പററി പറയേണ്ട പതനം ഇതല്ല. ഈ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കുവേണ്ടിവരുന്ന തുകയേക്കാൾ എത്രയോ ഭീമമായതുക വിദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള വാത്താവിതരണസംഘങ്ങൾക്കും വൈസ്രോയി അവർകളെ, മററു മഹാരാജാക്കന്മാരെ, റായൽഫാമിലിയെ, മററു വിദേശഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രതിനിധികളെ, മററൊക്കെ ഇവിടെ വരുമ്പോൾ ആവക ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കും മററുമായി നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിരവധി ധനം കണ്ണുമടച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് തദവസരത്തിൽ വാരിക്കോരിച്ചൊരിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. തദവസരത്തിൽ വിദേശിയപത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കും കൂടുതൽ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ നൾകി അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. വിദേശപത്രപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കും മററും വേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതുകകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെയുള്ള പത്രങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംപോലും ചില നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ഇല്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തുള്ളവർക്കു് മാതൃഭാഷാജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതു് പത്രപാരായണംകൊണ്ടും മററുമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു് ഞാൻതന്നെ ഒരു സാക്ഷിയാണു്. മലയാളം മൂന്നാംക്ലാസുവരെ ഞാൻ തികച്ചു പഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതാണു് എന്റെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ. അതിനുശേഷം ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നിലയിലുള്ള സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് വത്തമാനപ്പത്രപാരായണം മൂലമാണു്. എന്റെ ഈ അനുഭവംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണു് ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു്. അല്ലാതെ പത്രക്കാരോടുള്ള പ്രത്യേകതകൊണ്ടല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള മററു താലൂക്കുകളേക്കാൾ ആറിരട്ടി വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതും മലംപ്രദേശവുംആയ ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഒന്നായ തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾപോലും നാമമാത്രമേയുള്ളു. ഈവക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാതൃഭാഷ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു വത്തമാനപ്പത്രങ്ങൾവഴിയായും മററുമാണു്. ആധുനികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റേത്താം വന്നതിനുശേഷം മാതൃഭാഷയ്ക്കു മുൻപുണ്ടായ

ന്ന ഗുണംപോലും പൊയ്പ്പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. മാതൃഭാഷയുടെ സംരക്ഷണം, പത്രങ്ങളും പത്രഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും മററും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി പത്രം നടത്തുന്ന വ്യക്തികൾ ഏതുസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ ആയിരുന്നാലും അതിനെ സാമുദായികമായി വിചാരിക്കാൻപാടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നടപടികളും വിളംബരങ്ങളും മററും എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് പത്രത്തിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് ചിലർ ഞങ്ങളോടു "ഇന്നസംഗതി ഇന്നപ്രകാരത്തിലാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും. ആ സംഗതി നിങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞില്ലേ? നിങ്ങൾക്കു അറിയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലോ" എന്നും മററും ഞങ്ങളോടു ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ അവരുടെമുമ്പിൽ തലകുനിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഇരിക്കെ പത്രങ്ങളെ കുറേക്കൂടി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ മേന്മയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഉത്തരോത്തരം ഉൽക്കർഷമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. നാം അതിൽനിന്നും വ്യതിചലിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു അനഭിലഷണീയമാണ്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലക്ക് പത്രങ്ങളുടെ മേന്മയെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : പത്രങ്ങളുടെ മേന്മയെ എത്രത്തോളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമോ അത്രത്തോളവും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതുതന്നെ. അതുപോലെ നമ്മുടെ മേന്മയെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും കൊള്ളാം. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു നിങ്ങളും നന്നാവണം ഞാനും നന്നാവണം എന്നാണ്.

അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ തുക വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്ന് ചീഫ്സെക്രിട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞു എങ്കിലും ഈ ചിലവ് ന്യായരഹിതമായ ഒരു ചിലവല്ല എന്നുകൂടി ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തെ സർവഥാ ആദരിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു താണിയും തൻേറടവും ഉള്ള അവിടത്തെ കാലത്തു് ഇവിടത്തെ പത്രലോകത്തിനു സർവവിധമായ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പത്രപ്രതിനിധികളും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും കഴിയുന്നത്ര ഉത്സാഹിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ രാജ്യം ഭരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ദിവാൻജിമാർ ആരും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ അവിടുന്നു അങ്ങയുടെ വാസസ്ഥലത്തു പത്രപ്രതിനിധികളെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുവരുത്തി സ്വാഗതംചെയ്കയും അവർക്കു വിരുന്നുസൽക്കാരം നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തതുക്കൂടാതെ ഏതുതരത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു അവ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

രെ ഉപദേശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അവിടുന്നു ഒരു ആദർശപുരുഷനാണെന്നു ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ കീർത്തിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അവിടത്തെ കൃത്യങ്ങളെ ഞങ്ങൾ എപ്പോഴും ഒക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ മാതൃകായോഗ്യമായ വിധത്തിൽ അവിടുന്നു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. യശശ്ശരീരനായ വി. പി. മാധവറാവു അവർകളുടെ നാമധേയം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രതിനിധിസഭ ഉള്ളകാലംവരെ ഓർക്കുന്നതാണ്. പൊതുജനാപേക്ഷകൂടാതെ മിസ്റ്റർ വി. പി. മാധവറാവ് ഇവിടെ ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി. ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭ മൈസൂറിലെ പ്രജാസഭയുടെ ഒരു പകർപ്പുമാത്രമാണ്. മാതൃകാരാജ്യമായ മൈസൂർഗവണ്മെന്റിനു അന്നു നിയമസഭ അവിടെ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അതിനു വളരെ മുമ്പുമുതലേ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു മൈസൂറിൽനിന്നും ഇങ്ങോട്ടു പ്രജാസഭ പകർത്തിയതുപോലെതന്നെ വി. പി. മാധവറാവ് നമ്മുടെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു അങ്ങോട്ടും സ്വീകരിച്ചു. അതുപോലെ അവിടത്തെ കാലത്തു പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ......

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: തിരുവിതാംകൂർദിവാൻജി എന്നുപറഞ്ഞതു ദിവാൻജി എന്നനിലയിലാണോ, അതല്ല കൗൺസിൽ പ്രസിഡന്റു എന്ന നിലയിലാണോ ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: കൌൺസിൽ പ്രസിഡന്റു എന്ന നിലയിലൊ ദിവാൻജിഎന്ന നിലയിലൊ ഏതു വിധത്തിലായാലും വിഷമമൊന്നുമില്ല.

അവിടുന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ വിട്ടുപിരിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ പ്രവർത്തികളെ ഞങ്ങൾ എപ്പോഴും ഒക്കത്തക്കവിധം മാതൃകായോഗ്യവും പൊതുജനപ്രദവുമായ അനേകം നല്ല സംഗതികൾ അവിടന്ന് ചെയ്യണം. ആ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ പത്രക്കാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽകൂടി ഒരു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന വർത്തമാനപ്പത്ര റഗുലേഷനെ റദ്ദുചെയ്യുകയും പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കു പ്രതിദിനം ഒരു ബാററാ നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യണം. ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന പത്രറഗുലേഷൻമൂലം പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യംസിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആകയാൽ അവിടത്തെകാലത്തു പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു സർവവിധമായ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും അങ്ങയെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai : മെമ്പർ പത്രപ്രതിനിധിയാണോ ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഞാൻ യാതൊരു പത്രത്തിന്റേയും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വഹിക്കപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : മെമ്പർക്കു കവിതതോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : മെമ്പർക്കു തോന്നുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള കവിതകൾ എനിക്കും തോന്നുമായിരിക്കാം.

President : Before I put this resolution to vote, I wish to say that that it is not from considerations of finance that one has to look at this point. Whether it is likely to cost Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 40,000, it is very immaterial. If the House feels that it owes an obligation to the representatives of the Press and that it ought to subsidise the Press in the manner suggested by Mr. John Kattakayam, I do not imagine that considerations of finance will weigh with them.

Two points which were raised during the course of the discussion have got to be distinctly noted and emphasised. One was that there was no demand whatsoever from the public Press that their representatives who attend the meetings of the legislature ought to be given daily batta at least as much as is given to the members of the legislature. It was also expressed by some members whether the representatives of the Press will regard it as an honour to be paid by Government for circulating news, for doing their work on payment by Government. I have got my own doubts on that matter too. One thing which strikes me as very very prominent is this : If I understand the duties of newspapers, they are admittedly purveyors of news, and certainly they cannot get access to news unless they are permitted to be within the four walls of this building, so far as the meetings of the legislature are concerned. They should therefore regard it as a privilege to be permitted to come here and report the proceedings. As purveyors of news, they ought to take advantage of any occasion, any opportunity to get news ; and, here is an opportunity for them to get news. Mr. John Kattakayam is quite right in saying that, on account of the newspapers, what takes place here, is being spread far and wide within the country and outside the country as well. That is why, I believe, he very eloquently appealed to the Dewan President to commemorate his name in this country by doing some thing in the manner suggested by him in his resolution, namely, by granting this daily allowance to the newspaper reporters.

[President.]

As I have already stated, this is a matter in which Government will not act unless and until they consider it absolutely necessary so far as the work of the Press reporters is concerned. If I remember right, I think, even now, every effort is being made for providing them with special rooms to adjourn and to do their work within the four walls of this premises. Any other concession which they really stand in need of will be shown to them by the Government as well as by the Dewan-President. Government and the Dewan-President will certainly be glad to render to the representatives of the Press all legitimate help that they require. But so far as the suggestion made by Mr. Kattakayam in his resolution is concerned, I am not quite sure whether it has the universal approval of the members of this House, nor even whether the newspapers themselves will thank Mr. Kattakayam for having brought forward this resolution. According to the trend of opinion here, as I have been able to see, the resolution does not stand much chance of success.

Therefore, without intervening any further in the debate, I shall put the resolution to the vote of the House.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

AYES—4.

1. Mr. J. John Kattakayam
2. ,, M. N. Narayana Menon
3. Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi
4. ,, E. P. Varghese.

NOES—21.

1. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
2. ,, M. Govindan
3. ,, K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad
4. ,, A. Kumara Pillai
5. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
6. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitommen
7. ,, L. A. Lampard
8. ,, C. O. Madhavan
9. ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
10. ,, K. Padmanabha Panickar
11. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
12. Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai
13. ,, M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
14. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
15. Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja
16. ,, Komilezhathu Sankaran
17. ,, K. Sankaralingam Pillai
18. ,, James Simpson
19. ,, R. M. Statham
20. ,, G. B. E. Truscott
21. ,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai

NEUTRALS—6.

1. Mr. S. Adam Sait	4. Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar
2. " V. S. Arumukham Pillai	5. " N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
3. " H. O. L. Marikar	6. " S. Piraviperumal Pillai

The resolution was declared lost, 4 voting *for*, 21 *against* and 6 remaining *neutral*.

The Council rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P.M with Mr. L. A. Lampard, one of the Panel of Chairmen, in the Chair.

Chairman : The next resolution is resolution No. 2 standing in the name of Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.

REDUCTION OF LAND TAX.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : സർ, ഇതാണു് എന്റെ പ്രമേയം:

"This Council recommends to the Government that land tax, including water-cess be reduced by fifty per cent. till normal conditions are restored."

ഇതിനെ ഈ സഭയുടെ അംഗീകരണത്തിനായി ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വലുതായ ഒരു പ്രസംഗംചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല; അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യവുമില്ല. എങ്കിലും രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ദൈനംദിനം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതും മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളെ അത്യധികം ക്ലേശിപ്പിച്ചു വരുന്നതുമായ ആ ദുരന്തദുരിതത്തിൽനിന്നും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടെന്നാണു എനിക്കാദ്യമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഈ സംഗതി ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ള എല്ലാവർക്കും പരക്കെ അറിവുള്ള ഒന്നാണു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മറുവശത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർക്കും ഈ ദുരവസ്ഥയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ധാരാളം അറിവുണ്ടെന്നു ഈ സഭയിൽ തന്നെ അവർ പ്രസംഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റുയോഗത്തിൽ തന്നെ നമ്മുടെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വളരെ പ്രസംഗിക്കയും ആ ഭാഗം സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ബഹുമാന്യന്മാരായ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ, ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി മുതലായവരും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രസംഗിക്കയും സഹതാപം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി നമുക്കു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ ? ഇങ്ങനെയൊക്കെ ആണെങ്കിലും കാര്യഭാഗത്തിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനി

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

ന്നു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ദുരിതനിവാരണത്തിനായി പലതും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ സംയുക്തസമ്മേളന (Joint sitting)ത്തിലും ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ കർഷകരുടെ സങ്കടത്തെപ്പററി അത്യന്തം ദുഖം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കയും ൧൦൯-ൽ നിലങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ൧൨½ ശതമാനം കുറച്ചിരുന്നകരം ൧൧൧൦-ൽ നിലങ്ങൾക്കും പുരയിടങ്ങൾക്കും ചിലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ൧൨൧/൨ ശതമാനവും ചിലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ൧൮¾ ശതമാനവും കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുപ്രസ്താവിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു നാലുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാനഷ്ടമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു്. അഥവാ അങ്ങിനെ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തന്നെയും അതൊരുവലിയ നഷ്ടമായി കരുതുവാനില്ല. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലുതായഗുണം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറയുവാൻ തരമില്ല.

തെങ്ങും നെല്ലുമാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാനമായ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾ. ഇവയ്ക്കു രണ്ടിനും വലുതായ ഇടിവു തട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രകൃതിയുടെ കഠിനമായ കോപത്തിനു കൃഷിക്കാർ ഇപ്പോൾ പാത്രവാന്മാരായി തീൎന്നിരിക്കയാണു. കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു പൂവിലെ കൃഷിയിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരു വിളവും കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല അടുത്ത കൃഷിക്കുള്ള വിത്തുപോലും കിട്ടാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ അത്ര പരിതാപകരമായ നിലയിൽ ഇത്തവണത്തെ കൃഷി മുഴുവനും നശിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ പണമില്ല; വാങ്ങിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ വിത്തുമില്ല. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു ശരിയായ സഹായം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു തീർച്ചയായും നാടുവിട്ടു പോകാതെ മററൊരു ഗത്യന്തരവുമില്ല. നാളികേരത്തിന്റെ കഥയും ഇങ്ങനെ തന്നെ. ഒന്നാമതു് അതിനു വിലയില്ല; കിട്ടുന്ന വിലയ്ക്കു വിൽക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ തെങ്ങിൽ കായുമില്ല; കുറേക്കാലത്തെയ്ക്കു തെങ്ങിന്റെ മണ്ടയിൽനിന്നും വല്ലതും കിട്ടുമെന്ന് ആശിക്കാൻപോലും വഴി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതി. ഈ പതനത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു് എന്തു സഹായമാണു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറു് സങ്കടമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കരം ഈടാക്കാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടി നടത്താൻ ഇപ്പോൾ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

൧൧൦൭-ൽ ആണല്ലോ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം തുടങ്ങിയതു്. ആ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൩,൦൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം കേസുകളിൽ വസ്തുക്കൾ കരക്കുടിശിഖയ്ക്കായി ലേലത്തിൽ പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ഇങ്ങനെ പോയതു് ൩൦,൦൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം കേസുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട വസ്തുക്കളാണ്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തമുള്ള ദുരിതം അനു

ഷിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് എന്തു സഹായമാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ഇതുകൊണ്ടു നിർണ്ണയിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറ് മരപ്പുക്കഷണം എറിഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്ത് അതെടുക്കാനായി കൃഷിക്കാർ പോകുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ കഴുത്തിൽ കത്തിവയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. ഇതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ പറയുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറുമെമ്പർമാർ അനുഭാവം ഒക്കെ കാണിക്കാറുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വിപരീതമായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറയാവുന്ന സമാധാനം ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും ചെറിയ തുക കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നും, സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരു വലിയ സഹായമായിത്തീരുകയില്ലെന്നും, നേരെമറിച്ച് അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ഒരു വലിയ നഷ്ടമായിത്തീരുമെന്നും മററുമായിരിക്കും. പട്ടിണി കിടന്നു ചാകാൻ പോകുന്ന ഒരാൾക്ക് ഒരു ചക്രം കൊടുത്താൽ അതൊരു വലിയകാര്യമായിരിക്കും. അതുപോലെ ചെറിയ തുക കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരായിരുന്നാലും അവർ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട തുകയിൽ ഒരു രൂപായൊ, അരരൂപായൊ, ഒന്നുമില്ലെങ്കിൽ എട്ടുകാശുമാത്രമോ ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു് അവർക്ക് ഒരു വലിയ സഹായമാണ്. ൧൫-ശതമാനം നികുതിദായകന്മാർ ഒരു രൂപായ്ക്കു താഴെയും ൩൫-ശതമാനം ൫-രൂപായ്ക്കു താഴെയും കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നും കരം കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ ഇവർക്കു യാതൊരു ഗുണവുമില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ൫൮-ലക്ഷം രൂപ നഷ്ടംവരുമെന്നും ഒരഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ൧൦-ശതമാനം കരം കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നത് കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു വലിയ സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ദയാപൂർവ്വം ചിന്തിച്ച് എൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തിനനുസരണമായ ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു സന്മനസ്സുണ്ടാകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഇങ്ങനെ കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സന്മനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതായതു് അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുറവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് അവർ സ്വമനസ്സാലെ അനുവദിക്കണം. അനാവശ്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടി വേണ്ടെന്നു വയ്ക്കണം. ഇത്രയും ചെയ്താൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറിന് വലുതായ ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു യാതൊരാദായവും കിട്ടാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവരിൽനിന്നും കരം ഈടാക്കുന്നതു് എങ്ങനെയാണ്.

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

൨,൦൦൦-രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ആദായം ഉള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതി ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു കാശുപോലും ആദായം ഇല്ലാത്ത കൃഷിക്കാരിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരു നികുതിയും ഗവൺമെൻറു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങനെയാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അതൊന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ന്യായമായിട്ടു കരം മുഴുവനും ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെങ്കിലും ഞങ്ങൾ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു പകുതി കുറച്ചു കൊടുത്താൽമതിയെന്നാണ്. ഇതിനും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സന്മനസ്സുണ്ടായില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു കഷ്ടംതന്നെയാണു.

വാട്ടർസെസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളവും രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. വാട്ടർസെസ്സ് എത്രത്തോളം ദുർവ്വഹമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എല്ലാപേർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. അതും പകുതി കുറവുചെയ്യണം. വാട്ടർസെസ്സിനെപ്പററി എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. വി. എസ്സ്. ആറുമുഖംപിള്ള പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറും മററു മാന്യമെമ്പർമാരും ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു പാസാക്കി കൃഷിക്കാരോടു അനുകമ്പ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ ഈ സഭയുടെ പര്യാലോചനക്കായി സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon: സർ, മി. എൻ. കെ. പത്മനാഭപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകരെപ്പോലെ ഇത്രയധികം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ മറെറാരു രാജ്യത്തും കാണുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. നാഞ്ചിനാടും കുട്ടനാടുമാണല്ലോ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രധാന നെൽകൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ. കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഒരു തരം പുഴുവിൻെറ ഉപദ്രവം കൊണ്ടും നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടിൽ കരിവുകൊണ്ടും നെൽകൃഷി മുഴുവനും നശിച്ചു പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെയുള്ള പ്രധാന ആദായമാർഗ്ഗം നാളികേരമാണ്. സ്വല്പമായ ഒരുവിലക്കൂടുതൽ നാളികേരത്തിനുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും വീണ്ടും അതു് കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. നാളികേരത്തിനു വില വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു കൃതജ്ഞതാപൂർവം ഞാൻ അനുസ്മരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എങ്കിലും മുൻപു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന വിലയെങ്കിലും കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധം എത്തുന്നതുവരെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രമം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കണം. തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരു വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടമാണിതു്.

ഇഞ്ചികൃഷിയെനോക്കാം. ഏറ്റുമാന്നൂർ മുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ ഇഞ്ചികൃഷി ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പണ്ടില്ലാത്തവിധം കുറവു വന്നുപോയതിനാൽ അവിടെയുള്ളവരും വളരെ കഷ്ടതയനുഭവിച്ചു വരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ആകപ്പാടെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു കൃഷികൊണ്ടുപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നവരുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ കണ്ണ് മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കു ഒന്നു ഒടിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താൻ മറ്റു നാട്ടുരാജ്യഗവണ്മെന്റും, പ്രോവിൻഷ്യൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റും എന്നുവേണ്ട സാമ്രാജ്യഗവണ്മെന്റും വളരെ ശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായികാണാം. കർഷകൻ എന്നുള്ളതിന്റെ പര്യായം "കടക്കാരൻ" എന്നാണ്. ആ കർഷകരുടെ കടത്തിനു ഒരു മോചനമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ എല്ലാ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകളും തുടർച്ചയായി ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു എന്താണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്? ഫലത്തിൽ ഒന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. കർഷകരുടെ കടബാദ്ധ്യതയെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ഭവനഗർ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ശ്രമംസ്തുത്യർഹമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞയാഴ്ചയിൽ അവിടത്തെ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരിൽനിന്നും എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയ ഒരു ലട്ടറിൽ, അവിടത്തെ "കടമോചനപദ്ധതി" ഇന്നുവരെയും പരിപൂർണ്ണവിജയത്തിൽതന്നെയെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായി. ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നും ആദായമെടുത്തു് ഉപജീവനംചെയ്തുവരുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ഒന്നുപകൃതികരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ മിതമായ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാൻഹൃദയപൂർവം പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I wholeheartedly support the motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. Padmanabha Pillai. I am not unaware that the Goveanment is quite aware of the hardships the people are suffering. The address delivered by the Dewan in the Joint Session is ample evidence of the fact that the Government is quite aware of the situation. The analysis of the situation is correct. The diagnosis cannot be said to be wrong. But the only point in which the non-officials differ from the Government is in regard to the remedies suggested. We are glad to note that Government have done something for the amelioration of the people. We are thankful to Government for that. But the non-official point is that the Government have not gone as far as we wish them to go. It is one thing to make pompous speeches and give sentimental promises regarding the earnestness and anxiety of the Government and it is another thing to properly meet the situation.

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

Sir, in this connection I am reminded of the story of a few American millionaires who met in Chicago. The story goes to say that they ate and drank unto the wee little hours of the morning. Conscience smote one of them. He got up and made a sentimental speech. He talked of the duties of the rich by the poor; how the poor are picking up the crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich and in fact he made an impressive speech and at last he made a striking demonstration of the sympathy which the rich owe to the poor in this way before they dispersed—he proposed three lusty cheers to the poor of Chicago, which, in fairness I must add, was loudly responded to by the rest of the company.

I am reminded of that story when the Government, time after time, make touching references to the poverty of the poor, the scarcity of water and the fall in the price of food commodities. But all the same I am afraid they are having their tongue in their cheek when they say they are taking adequate remedies to meet the situation.

Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon referred to the hardship of the Kuttanad ryots and the Nanjinad ryots and I am here, Sir, faithfully representing my constituency, I must repeat my master's voice, a master's voice of my constituency. It is this, that in my place, Mavelikara, Kartikapalli and Kunnattur, they have got the disadvantages of both Kuttanad and Nanjinad. We have got scarcity of water as well as the pest. Therefore with all the earnestness that I can command and with all the strength at my command I implore the Government that they should give effect......

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is subjected to the same taxation as the Nanjinad ryots?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Honestly confessing I have not made a comparative study of the statistics.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware that the Nanjinad ryots pay the highest tax in the whole State?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: No pains, no gains. They get the largest yield in the State.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware what the yield per acre is?

Mr. Kochikal Balakrishnan Tampi: I confessed at the very beginning that I have not got ready statistics.

Therefore with all the strength that I can command I support the resolution, the very modest resolution moved by my friend Mr. Padmanabha Pillai.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടിലെ കർഷകലോകത്തിനു പററിയിരിക്കുന്ന ദുരവസ്ഥയെ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. വി. എസ്സ്. ആറുമുഖം പിള്ള നേരത്തെ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും അതിനെ ഒരു മഹാ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി തള്ളുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതു കണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതികർത്തവ്യതാ മൂഢനായി ചിത്രത്തിലെ പാവ എന്നതുപോലെ ഇരുന്നുപോയി. രാജ്യത്തെ ഏതു തരം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കും വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അനുകമ്പയുള്ള ഒരുവനാണു് ഞാൻ. നമ്മുടെ സഹോദരങ്ങൾ നമ്മെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരോടു കൂടുതൽ സഹതാപം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതു നമ്മുടെ കടമയല്ലേ.

കർഷകലോകത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി നമുക്കു ഒന്നു നോക്കാം. അതിയായുള്ള ക്ഷാമം നിമിത്തം കൃഷിക്കാർ വിഷമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അവന്റെ കണ്ണു കുഴിഞ്ഞു്, കവിൾ ഒട്ടി, പടുവൃദ്ധനു സമം തൊലി ഞൊറിഞ്ഞു അസ്ഥിക്കഷണമായി കഷ്ടമായ വിധത്തിൽ ജീവരക്തം പോലും ഇല്ലാതെ കഴിഞ്ഞു കൂടുന്നു. ജീവരക്തം മുഴുവനും ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിവിധവിധത്തിൽ നേരത്തെ ഊററി എടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇനി എല്ലിൽ പററിയിരിക്കുന്ന തൊലി മാത്രമേ ശേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അതും ഗവണ്മെന്റു മൂർച്ചയുള്ള കത്തികൊണ്ടു ഇതാ അറുത്തു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ കർഷകലോകത്തെ മട്ടിക്കുന്നതു് എവിടെ ചെന്നവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടേ. ഏതൊരു രാജ്യത്തെയും ശ്രേയസ്സ് അവിടത്തെ കർഷകലോകത്തെ അവലംബിച്ചിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കർഷകലോകത്തിന്റെ അധഃപതനം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അധഃപതനമാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു കർഷകരുടെ മേൽ യാതൊരനുകമ്പയും കൂടാതെ ഏതവൽപര്യന്തം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി തുലോം മർമ്മഭേദകമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ലോകത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു നമ്മുടെ കണ്ണുകളെ ഒന്നു ഓട്ടിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം എന്തെല്ലാം ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളാണു് ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു ഓരോ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു മററും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു നമുക്കു കാണുവാൻ ക

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ഴിയും. കർഷകരുടെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതാനിവാരണത്തിനായി ഇവിടെ ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു തന്നെയും ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസത്തിലെ സംഭവമാണല്ലോ. കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടു "സ-രി-ഗ-മ-പ" എന്നു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടേയുള്ളു. റിപ്പോർട്ടു പുറത്തുവന്നു തദനുസരണം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു വരുമ്പോൾ കൃഷിക്കാർ മുഴുവനും നശിച്ചുകഴിയും. ഒരു പിതാവു തന്റെ മക്കൾക്കു സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് അവരുടെ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിലാകുന്നു. മക്കളുടെ നല്ല കാലത്തു പിതാവിന്റെ സഹായം കൂടിയേതീരു എന്നില്ലല്ലോ. ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ നമ്മുടെ പിതാവായി സങ്കല്പിച്ചു നോക്കാം. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ൫൦ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം ജനങ്ങളുടേയും പിതാവു ഗവണ്മെന്റാകുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പിതാവു മക്കളുടെ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടയോ? ക്ഷാമം വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു കരം കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഒരിക്കലും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്നു കരം കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം കൊണ്ടു ഒരു വിധത്തിലും നില്ക്കപ്പൊറുതിയില്ലാത്തതിനാലാണു്. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കാതു തുറക്കുന്നില്ല, കണ്ണു കാണുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളാകട്ടെ കിടന്നു നട്ടം തിരിയുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കഷ്ടതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇനിയും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടെ എന്താണുണ്ടാകാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നു കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയേണ്ടതാണു്. കുരുനിന്മേൽ കുരു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അനാവൃഷ്ടിയും ഇതോടുകൂടി സംഭവിച്ചു. ഇത്ര വിപ്ലവജനകവും പരിഭ്രമജനകവുമായ ഒരു അവസ്ഥ ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല.

ചേരിക്കൽ കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇവിടെ ആരും പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ ചേരിക്കൽകൃഷി ധാരാളം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും വരുന്നവനാണ്. ഭീമമായ തറവിലയും തടിവിലയും കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിയ പ്രസ്തുതഭൂമികൾ പന്ത്രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽമാത്രം കാടുവെട്ടി കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നു. ഏക്കറിനു പത്തുപറനെല്ലാകുന്നു അവിടത്തെ വാരം. ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിന് കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരു രൂപയെങ്കിലും നികുതി കൊടുക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനേയായാൽതന്നെയും പന്ത്രണ്ടുരൂപാ ഭൂനികുതിയും മുടക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പണത്തിനു പലിശയും കണക്കാക്കണം. ശേഷം എന്താദായം കിട്ടും? ആദായത്തിന്റെ ഒരംശമല്ലേ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു നികുതിയായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്? ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കുക. എന്തുഭയങ്കരം! ആദായ

നികുതിപോലും ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞു ആദായം ഉള്ളവരിൽനിന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഈടാക്കുന്നില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരെ മാത്രമേ നികുതിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇങ്ങനെ മർദ്ദിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. അനാവൃഷ്ടികൊണ്ടും, ചാഴിയുടെ ഉപദ്രവംകൊണ്ടും നെൽകൃഷി സംസ്ഥാനം മുഴുവൻ നശിച്ചു. ഇതാണു് നിലംകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി. ഇനി പുരയിടകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നമുക്കു നോക്കാം. ആദായംപോയിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ പുരയിടങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത പതനത്തിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. തെങ്ങിൽ അടുത്തകൊല്ലം കായുണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നുകൂടി സംശയമാണു്. സൂര്യഭഗവാൻെറ അതികഠിനമായ ഉഷ്ണമാവേററു മുളകുകൊടി മുഴുവൻ നാമാവശേഷമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇഞ്ചികൃഷിക്കു പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതു് ഏററുമാനൂർ മുതലായ ചില ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളാകുന്നു. ഇഞ്ചികൃഷിക്കു ഇക്കൊല്ലം പററിയിട്ടുള്ള ദോഷത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും മററും ആലോചിക്കുവാൻ അവിടെ ഒരു പബ്ളിക്മീററിങ്ങ് കൂടുകയും ആ യോഗത്തിൽ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. എം. എൻ. നാരായണമേനവൻ ആദ്ധ്യക്ഷം വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. എനിക്കു നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ആ യോഗത്തിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല. അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തെ കൃഷിക്കുള്ള വിത്തുപോലും ഇല്ലെന്നു ഈ പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇഞ്ചികൃഷിയുടെ സ്ഥിതി അതുപോലെഅക്ഷരംപ്രതി സത്യംതന്നെ. ഇഞ്ചി നട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ചുക്കുമില്ല. (ചിരി) കുറച്ചുകാലമായി ഇവിടെനിന്നും എററുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന ചുക്കു കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞു ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ചുക്കുമില്ലാതായി. (ചിരി) കരത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വസ്തുക്കൾ ധാരാളം ലേലംചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. ദുരാഗ്രഹികളും ധനികന്മാരുമായ ഏതാനും ചില വ്യക്തികളെ അനായാസേന ഭൂമി കരസ്ഥമാക്കാൻ ഇതു വളരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നു. ഇണ്ടതുണ്ടായും വിപുലമായും ഉള്ള ഭൂമികളെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നുപോലും ഒരു ചക്രത്തിനു് ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽപരം ഒരധർമ്മം ഉണ്ടോ? ഗവർമ്മെൻറു എന്താനുകൂല്യമാണു കർഷകലോകത്തിനു് ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്? എൻെറ സമീപവാസിയും, സ്നേഹിതനും, ധനാഢ്യനും, നല്ല പ്ളാൻററും ആയ പൊട്ടക്കുളം കൊച്ചുയിപ്പ് നിസ്സാരമായ തുക കൊടുത്തു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വളരെ വിലപിടിപ്പുള്ള ഒരു വലിയ പ്രദേശം വളരെ നേരത്തെ ന്യായരഹിതമായി കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയിരുന്നു. പ്രസ്തുത വസ്തുക്കളിന്മേലുള്ള കുടിശിഖ ൧൩,൦൦൦ രൂപ മിസ്റ്റർ ആസ്റ്റിൻ പോകാൻ കാലത്തു

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

മിസ്റ്റർ ആസ്റ്റിൻെറ ഗവമെൻറു ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു. ഇതിനെപ്പററി കൌൺസിലിൽ മെമ്പർമാർ ആരെങ്കിലും പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നു.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: മെമ്പർ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതു പറയാത്തതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഞാൻ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവരിൽ പലക്കും എന്നോടു വിഷമം തോന്നാനിടയുള്ളതിനാലും മററും ഈ സംഗതി ഏതവൽപര്യന്തം പ്രകടമായി പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചില്ലന്നേയുള്ളു.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: അതു് സമുദായപക്ഷപാതമല്ലേ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : മെംബർ ഏതുതരത്തിൽ വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ചാലും എനിക്കു വിരോധമില്ല. ആരെങ്കിലും ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചു. ആരും പറയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻതന്നെ ഇപ്പോഠം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

ഇങ്ങനെ പൊട്ടക്കുളത്തിനു് ഈ ൧൬,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുത്തപ്പോഠം അതിലേക്കു ശുപാർശചെയ്ത ആളുകഠംക്കുകൂടി ഒരു നല്ലതുക വല്ലതും കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലയോ എന്നുകൂടി സംശയിക്കുവാൻ ധാരാളം ന്യായങ്ങഠം ഇല്ലാതില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകഠംക്കാണോ ആനുകൂല്യം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു? ആരാൻെറ പന്തലിൽ വന്നാൽ എൻെറ വിളമ്പുകാണാം എന്ന നിലയിൽ അധികൃതന്മാർ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ ഒന്നുപകുതി കരം ഇളവുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അസംബ്ളിയിലാകട്ടെ കരംമുഴുവനും ഇളവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പാസാക്കി. അതുപോലെ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു് കരം മുഴുവനും ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ വീണ്ടുംവീണ്ടും പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Sir, I rise to support the resolution so ably moved by my friend, Mr. Padmanabha Pillai. He has elaborately dealt with the real hardships and difficulties which the ryots in general are subjected to at present. Sir, ever since I entered this Council I have been crying hoarse over the woes and miseries of the ryots in general and I have dealt elaborately with the real sufferings of the ryots in Nanjinad. I have also dealt

with the indifferent attitude of the Government towards the agricultural population in general and how this indifferent attitude has been gradually creating a sort of discontent and dissatisfaction among the agricultural population. Sir, in spite of the repeated representations, the Government have not yet learnt to treat the agricultural population as the backbone of the country instead of as the mainstay of State revenues. Sir, agriculture is the basic industry and agriculturists form the main bulk of the population. The end and aim of Government ought to be the welfare of its subjects The agricultural population form th majority or the bulk of the population. Their interests and their welfare ought to be cared for by the Government. In all the countries the present move is to make their own country self-sufficient so far as food materials are concerned. Even in Europe this movement is spreading fast and there, as we find and as I have already stated the back to land movement is spreading fast. Now I ask what is it that our Government has done? Whether at any time this idea of making our country self sufficient so far as food materials are concerned has ever entered into the minds of our Government. Has our Government ever entertained any serious and anxious consideration over this aspect of the matter. On the other hand on account of heavy taxation and the cruel treatment meted out to the ryots the class as a whole, the ryot population as a whole, has been gradually going down. Sir, any responsible Government, any Government that is answerable to the popular will ought to come forward at this time of distress and be able to render adequate reliefs. Our Government, Sir, it is a pity, are shutting their eyes to the real sufferings of the people.

In dealing with the lot of the ryots in general I cannot but refer to the lot of the Nanjinad ryots. I may be accused of too much of local patriotism. Sir, I may be permitted to offer a word of explanation. So many of my friends coming from north Travancore often accuse me that I am too much of a local patriot. I offer a word of explanation. Sir, the lot of the Nanjinad ryot is really miserable and is entirely different from the lot of the other agriculturists in other taluks. Sir, in the matter of taxation as I have repeatedly stated before this House, the ryots of Nanjinad are being given a stepmotherly treatment at the hands of Government. Sir, I have stated that the maximum tax in Nanjinad per acre of paddy land is Rs. 35. Such a heavy tax is not obtaining anywhere in the whole of the civilised world. I challenge my learned friends who accused me of too much of local patriotism to come forward and impeach my statements.

Mr. M Govindan : May I know from the member what is the minimum of taxation.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : The minimum goes down to rupees two or three. Because there are Dhanapramanams also, the minimum is much reduced. I am speaking of the maximum burden of the ryots. If my friend is anxious to hear about the average tax I may say it is about Rs. 20. And to be very accurate I may add it is not below Rs. 17. Sir, from the report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee we find that the average rate of tax per acre in Nanjinad is Rs. 17 and the maximum yield per acre is 24 *kottas* of paddy and cultivation expenses come to Rs. 84 per year. But the actual expense is Rs. 37 and the average tax is Rs. 17 and calculated at this rate what is the margin for the cultivator ?

Mr. A. Kumara Pillai : Is it the tax for wet land ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Yes, I am speaking of wet lands.

Mr. M. Govindan : Is there no margin whatever ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Sir, if my learned friend who put this question had listened carefully to my speech during the last session of this Council he will be able to correctly understand the real position. I have given there facts and figures in most cases. I have shown that the Nanjinad ryots get no margin of profits. On the other hand in certain cases he gets a deficit.

Mr. M. Govindan : Does he continue cultivation all the same ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Yes. It has become a habit with him. He has to pay tax and the Government by force will not allow him to abandon agriculture.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : Is it not a fact that the Nanjinad ryots are specially favoured by Government on account of the Kodayar Project ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : I am coming to that. Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I don't acquaint this House with the real miserable state of affairs that are now existing. While the ryots of Nanjinad have been gronning in distress and indebtedness, the year 1110 commenced with a severe drought ever unheard of in the annals of history. Sir, even at the beginning of Kanni harvest this drought began to do havoc to about 7000 and odd acres of paddy land.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know the approximate extent that is being cultivated by using water from the irrigation canals ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : It is about 60,000 acres of paddy fields. Sir, there was a failure of crops of over 6 to 7 thousands acres of paddy fields in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram. What does it mean ? It means the impoverishment of the ryots to a loss of working capital to the extent of 58,000 rupees. It would be thought that I am exaggerating too much, that I am exaggerating the poverty and misery of the people there. But really that cannot be described to you because of its magnitude. Sir, it is a matter which can only be felt by actual contact with the people there. I ask my friends here to go with me to every village and I boldly assert that I will be able to convince them about the true state of affairs in the Nanjinad area. Sir, I have said that even during the Kanni crop the havoc began and the poor ryots had to lose about Rs 58,000 by way of cultivation expenses. Even at that time Kodayar gave a warning but the departmental people, I am sorry to say, were indifferent about it and never applied their minds to the real position. Though the ryots could by their accumulated experience anticipate a failure they could not but begin the cultivation because the fallow remission is refused to them. On account of the refusal of the fallow remission they were forced to cultivate the Kumbhom crop with a low flow of water even though they were fully aware of an approaching drought. Now with the low flow of water they began cultivation and on account of the insufficiency of water even during Kanni they could not begin cultivation at the proper time. And wherever it was begun the crops were destroyed at the initial stage. When water was most needed it could not be had and consequently there was a complete failure of crops over about 30,000 acres of land. And in this connection I am thankful to our Chief Secretary and to our learned Chief Engineer for their kind regard towards the people of Nanjinad. At the request of the Chief Secretary, the Chief Engineer visited the places and rendered assistance by at least restricting the flow of water in about 28,060 acres.

Chairman : Your time is up, Mr. Arumukham Pillai.

Mr M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : Sir, I rise to support the resolution. I do not think any argument is necessary to convince the House how acute and intense are the miseries and sufferings of the people due to the prevailing economic depression. The Census Report of 1931 gives a vivid picture of the depression ; and every subsequent Government publication including the Administration Report of the various Departments and the last Budget speech of the Financial Secretary do reveal how the country is fast succumbing to this depression. More than 80 per cent of the population of the State directly depends on agriculture as its main stay.

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

It is needless to point out that the prosperity of the agriculturist depends upon the yield he gets from his lands and the price he obtains for his produce. But owing to the present economic depression consequent on the heavy fall in the price of agricultural products, aggravated by the disproportionate increase in the cost of production and the depreciation in the yield due to constant failure of monsoons and also on account of the operation of the law of diminishing returns, the whole country is now hard hit and the people are really confronted with a perplexing situation.

The chief agricultural products of the country are paddy and cocoanuts. The prices of these commodities have dropped by 50 or 60 per cent. and there has been an allround shrinkage in the income of the agriculturist. Naturally with this diminished income which falls far below the margin of profit, the agriculturist pays less attention to the improvement of his lands with the dire consequence of a further decline in the yield. As the result of all these he finds himself helpless and unable to pay the tax for the lands he tills and cultivates.

Kuttanad and Nanjinad are the two main paddy producing areas in this State. So far as Kuttanad is concerned, I know personally that the Punja cultivators are running into heavy loss year after year after each cultivation. Those of us who come from north Travancore may realise that Punja cultivation is after all a big gamble in land below 6 feet of water and most of the cultivators who took to such speculative enterprise have been practically ruined beyond redemption. Nobody seems to show any sympathy for these poor ryots. Every year their crops are being attacked by a kind of moth called "*Puzhu*" and the Agricultural Department is incapable of rendering them any help in this matter. Then again, Sir, if we go to Kuttanad we will at once be reminded of the stanzas in Coleridge's 'The Ancient Mariner'—

> "Water, water, everywhere. And all the boards did shrink; Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink."

Although there is water everywhere in Kuttanad the ryots do not get sufficient fresh water either for drink or for cultivation, because before the end of Makaram salt water from the lagoons all round rushes into the various irrigation channels and rivers. An important aspect which deserves to be considered by Government in respect of the Punja lands is that no fallow remission is allowed them even though it is not always possible to cultivate such lands year after year. In the case of income arising out of trade, profession and other callings a person is not called upon to pay any income-tax if his real income falls below the minimum prescribed for assessment. Such a concession is not shown to the cultivators of

lands even especially when their lands lie fallow. The conditions of the agriculturists in Nanjinad also tell the same woeful tale. The cultivation of garden lands throughout the State is not very lucrative. The cocoanuts which were once selling at the peak price of Rs. 90 to 98 per thousand now fetch only Rs. 15 to 20. The cocoanut growers also lose heavily and are steadily running into financial ruin.

As the cumulative effect of all these adverse conditions we find that the major portion of the ryot population in Travancore continues to be in a state of what may be called ruinous indebtedness. The total rural indebtedness in the State is estimated at 25 crores of rupees. According to the Census Report as well as the Report of the Banking Enquiry Committee more than 70 percent of these debts are secured on lands. The Government may contend that they are doing their best to relieve the ryots from their present ruinous conditions by helping them with agricultural loans and loans from the Land Mortgage Bank. There are also various co-operative concerns which are apparently helping the cultivators with loans. But, in my view, all these remedies do only aggravate the malady by crushing the poor ryots under the mill-stone of debts. The co-operative concerns go a step further and convert the whole country into a land of perpetual debtors, for what we really find is that to raise a loan a man has, besides victimising himself, to drag in two others also into the transaction.

Within the short time at my disposal, it is not possible for me to bring to the notice of Government, the manifold nature of the miseries and sufferings of the people. But, I feel sure that from what I have just now stated, it is amply clear that the ryots in Travancore need immediate relief of a tangible nature. There is no use in appointing committees and shelving matters indefinitely. The public have really begun to suspect the *bonafides* of Government in appointing these committees; for they find that committees are usually appointed only when Government want to put off things. I think a grave situation has arisen in the country calling for the immediate remission of the entire land tax and for taking such other steps to alleviate the miseries of the people.

Sir, it may be contended from the Treasury Benches that a complete remission of land tax will bring about a fall of about 30 or 36 lakhs of rupees in the land revenue. But, in view of the Financial Secretary's optimistic forecast in the Budget for the year, and his statement that our financial position is unquestionably sound I do not think Government can have any reasonable excuse for not according to this demand of the country. There is yet another point to which I wish to draw the attention of Government. The Railway

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

Sinking Fund, which is the accumulated savings from the taxes paid by the present generation cannot be better utilised than for the alleviation of the present distressing condition of the people. Then again if the several unnecessary appointments in the State service are abolished and appropriate cuts in salaries and pensions are effected, I am sure, there will be a big saving, which will free Government from all financial embarrassments that may likely confront them in accepting a planned scheme for removing rural indebtedness. In my opinion Government need have no fear or anxiety in this matter. Sir, with these words I support the resolution and appeal to this House to give its whole-hearted support to the same.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai: സർ, ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി രണ്ടു തരം കൃഷിയാണുള്ളത്. അതിൽ നെൽകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എനിക്കു മുൻപു സംസാരിച്ച പല മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാരും സവിസ്തരം പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. മി. വി. എസ്. ആറുമുഖംപിള്ള നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടു കൃഷിയെപ്പററിയും മി. നാരായണമേനോൻ കുട്ടനാടൻ കൃഷിയെപ്പററിയും മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പി മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇരിപ്പു കൃഷിയെപ്പററിയും മി. കട്ടക്കയം ചേരിക്കൽ കൃഷിയെപ്പററിയും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ നാളികേരത്തെയും അതിൻെറ വിലക്കുറവിനെയുംപററി ആരും സംസാരിച്ചു കാണാത്തതിനാൽ ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി സംസാരിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. നാളികേരം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരുല്പന്നമാണ്. അധികമാളുകളും തെങ്ങു കൃഷികൊണ്ട് ജീവസന്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നവരാണ്. അതിനാണിപ്പോൾ വലുതായ അധഃപതനം സംഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. മാക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസറന്മാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനായുള്ള സപ്ളിമെൻററി ഗ്രാൻറു ഈ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം അവതരിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ അതിനെ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തു, മാക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസരുടെ നിയമനം കൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്കെന്തെങ്കിലും ഗുണം സിദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വ്യാമോഹംകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു തെററിദ്ധരിക്കരുത്. പിന്നെയോ? തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളെ വിററഴിക്കുന്നതിന് സഹായമായിത്തീരാവുന്ന ഒരു പദ്ധതിയിൽ സഹകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയെന്നുള്ള അപവാദം നീക്കുവാനാണ് ഈ സഭ അതിനനുകൂലിച്ചത്.

നികുതി ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി. എൻ. കെ. പത്മനാഭപിള്ളയുടെ പ്രമേയം ഏററവും മിതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. ഈ

കൊല്ലം നികുതി മുഴുവനും തന്നെ കുറക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാരാകട്ടെ ഋണബാധ്യതകൊണ്ട് വളരെ അവശതയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നു. ഋണബാധ്യതാപരിഹാര പദ്ധതി ഇനിയും ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. മററുള്ള കമ്മിററികളുടെ സ്ഥിതിപോലെ ഈ കമ്മിററിയും വളരെ കാലതാമസപ്പെടുത്തി, അവസാനത്തിൽ അനാശാസ്യമായ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുമെന്നേ വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ തരമുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ, ഋണബാധ്യരായ ജനങ്ങളെ ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ സഹായിക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ സന്നദ്ധമായി മുന്നോട്ടു വരേണ്ടതാണ്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനവിഷമം വളരെയുണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി എന്താണ് ചെയ്തത്? ൧൨½ ശതമാനം കരം കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നുമില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സാരമായ വല്ല സഹായവും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിലാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഒന്നുകൂടി അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. നെൽകൃഷി മുഴുവൻ നശിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള വിത്തിനും കൂലിക്കും ഉള്ള ചിലവുകൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറു കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതു് എത്രയും അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. അല്ലാതെ, "സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിൻെറ കാഠിന്യം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ബോധ്യമുള്ളതാണ്, ഗവൺമെൻറു കഴിയുന്നതൊക്കെ ചെയ്യാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു". എന്നെല്ലാം അധരാനുകമ്പ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ജനങ്ങൾ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടാൻ തയ്യാറില്ല. അതിനാൽ പ്രസംഗിക്കാതെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ തന്നെ പ്രവേശിക്കേണ്ട കാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിരിക്കുന്നു. നാളികേരത്തിൻെറ കയററുമതിത്തീരുവ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഈ സഭ പ്രമേയം പാസാക്കിയിട്ടും നാമമാത്രമായ ഒരു കുറവുമാത്രമേ ഗവൺമെൻറ് അതിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടൊള്ളു. പല സംഗതികളും പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെ ഒന്നുകൂടി ആവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

കരം കുറവു ചെയ്താൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം എങ്ങനെ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നൊരു ചോദ്യത്തിനവകാശമുണ്ട്. അതിന് പല മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്. ആദായനികുതിയുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റേററുമാററി ഞാൻ ഇതിനു മുമ്പു പലപ്പോഴും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ൧൦൦ രൂപാക്കുമേൽ ആദായം ഉള്ളവരിൽ നിന്നെല്ലാം ആദായനികുതി ഈടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. സ്റ്റാൻറർഡൈസേഷൻ ആഫീസരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ചു നാലു ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഗവൺമെ

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

ന്റു തന്നെ പറയുന്നു. മി. എം. എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതുപോലെ റയിൽവേ സിങ്കിംഗ്ഫണ്ട് ഈയാവശ്യത്തിനെടുത്തു വിനിയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഏററവും മിതമായ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: Sir, I beg, strongly, to support the motion. Any lengthy speech in the matter or any arguments on the subject may be out of place. We have been hearing the difficulties of the agriculturists for a long time past and the Government were repeatedly requested to redress their grievances. In the year 1109, we brought the same resolution and by the effect of that, Government made a reduction of 12½ per cent. land tax. Even though that was not a satisfactory reduction, we..........

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware that even that remission was not given effect to in most places in Nanjinad by the revenue authorities concerned?

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: I am speaking of the reduction in 1109. A reduction was made in the year 1109. Even though there was a nominal reduction in that year, in land tax, the agriculturists were never satisfied with that and brought in another resolution. In 1110 also there was a reduction of 12½ per cent. not only for the wet lands, but for garden lands, Sripadom lands and other lands as well. But the necessity has arisen now to request the Government for a further reduction of land tax. We all know about the difficulties of the agriculturists. Even in a latest Press Communique, published by the Government, it was pointed out by the Government that the water in the Kodayar Dam will feed only 23,000 acres of land. I may even say that the figure given there is far byond their estimation and that the water in the Dam will not be sufficient to feed even 23,000 acres of land. Now the difficulties of the agriculturists were again brought to the notice of the Government and a deputation waited on the Dewan and these matters were brought to his notice. As a result of that, a committee was appointed, with a long period of three months to report about the matter. That was only to shirk the business, as Government was aware that the agricultural indebtedness extended to so many lakhs of rupees as was stated in the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee Report. There was absolutely no necessity for the appointment of a committee and this was done only to put off matters. Now, Sir, the prices of agricultural produce has gone

far low and there is no possibility of getting the produce even and the agriculturist's lot is very hard indeed. So, in very strong terms, I support the resolution.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, കാർഷിക കഷ്ടതകൾ നിവാരണംചെയ്യാൻ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പ്രമേയാവതാരകൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കാർഷിക കഷ്ടത എത്രമാത്രം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാമെന്നും മററുവിധത്തിലുള്ള നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇതുനിമിത്തം തടസ്സം നേരിടുമോ എന്നും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടുവേണം പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കയൊ പ്രതികൂലിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യാൻ.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മെമ്പർ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നൊ, പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നോ?

Mr Tariatu Kunjitomman. ഞാൻ സംസാരിച്ചുകഴിയുമ്പോൾ മനസ്സിലാകും. ചോദ്യങ്ങളൊക്കെ ഒടുവിൽ ചോദിക്കണമെന്നു അനേകം ആവൎത്തി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പർ മററുള്ളവർ സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. പ്രസംഗമദ്ധ്യേ വെറുതെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞും എഴുന്നേററും ഇങ്ങനെ സമയം കളയാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഒടുവിൽ ആയാൽ ഉത്തരം പറയാം.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ഒടുവിൽ വീട്ടിൽവച്ചൊ, റോഡിൽവച്ചൊ എവിടെവച്ചാണു പറയുവാൻ പോകുന്നതു്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഭൂനികുതിദായകന്മാരായി പന്ത്രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു സെൻസസ്സ് റിപ്പോൎട്ടുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നതു്. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം നികുതിദായകന്മാരും അതായതു ൭൫ ശതമാനവും ൫ രൂപയ്ക്കുതാഴെ നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നവരുമാണ്. കർഷകഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനു ഗവൺമെന്റു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരാനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അതു കർഷക കഷ്ടതക്കു എത്രമാത്രം പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുമെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കണം. ൭൫ ശതമാനം കർഷകൎക്കു, അതായതു, ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനു ൧½ രൂപയും അതിൽ കുറഞ്ഞും വീതം ഇളച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവൎക്കെന്തുഗുണം? ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ൬൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപയുടെ നഷ്ടവും വരുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു സാരമായ രക്ഷയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ൬൦ ലക്ഷമല്ല കോടിക്കണക്കിനു നഷ്ടംവന്നാലും ഗവൺമെ

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ൻറു സഹിക്കതന്നെവേണം. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തെ ലാക്കാക്കി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണല്ലൊ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു. ആദായത്തെമാത്രം നോക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കച്ചവടക്കമ്പനിയെപ്പോലെ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു വൎത്തിക്കരുത്. എല്ലാ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറുകളും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തെ സൎവപ്രധാനമായിപരിഗണിച്ചു അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ നിൎവഹിക്കാൻ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നികുതിപിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് വയ്പ്. എന്നാൽ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു ഓരോകാൎയ്യവും നഷ്ടം സഹിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കണമെന്നുപറയുന്നതു് എത്രമാത്രം ജനരക്ഷാകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഓരോ പൌരനും ഓരോ പൌരപ്രതിനിധിക്കും ഉണ്ട്. ഈ ഏഴു ലക്ഷംരൂപ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം അതുകൊണ്ടു ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതു് [illegible] രൂപാവീതമൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ കുറഞ്ഞൊ ഉള്ള ഒരു ലാഭം മാത്രമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഏഴു ലക്ഷം നഷ്ടപ്പെടണമെന്നു പറയാമൊ? ഏഴു ലക്ഷം രൂപ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാരുടേയും നന്മയ്ക്കു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്ന വേറെ മാൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കരുതൊ? ഭവനഗരിലും മറ്റും ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറു വലിയ പദ്ധതിയിൽ കാൎഷിക കഷ്ടതകൾക്കു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുവാൻ ഉടനെ ഒരുങ്ങാത്തപക്ഷം രാജ്യം നാനാകുലം കുഴങ്ങും. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഋണഭാരത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിവരുത്തി കൎഷക കഷ്ടതക്കു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടവിടെ യോഗങ്ങൾ കൂടി അഭ്യൎത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം വഹിക്കുന്ന പത്രങ്ങളുടേയും സ്വരം ഇതുതന്നെ. നികുതി ഇളച്ചുകൊടുത്തു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ട കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയി; ഞാനും അങ്ങനെ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നു അതു സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം ആരംഭിച്ച കാലത്തായിരുന്നു. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവു ദീൎഘകാലം തുടൎന്നുനിന്നകാരണം മിക്ക കൃഷിക്കാരും കടത്തിലായിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു സ്വല്പകരക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു എന്തുഫലം? ഇന്നത്തെസ്ഥിതി എത്ര ഭയങ്കരം. കഠിനമായ ക്ഷാമം രാജ്യത്തെ കൃഷീവലന്മാരെ പരക്കെ ബാധിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ക്ഷയരോഗത്തിൻെറ ജ്വരശമനത്തിനു ഇൻഫ്ളുവൻസാ ജ്വരത്തിനുള്ള ഔഷധം മതിയാകുകയില്ല. ക്ഷാമം മൂൎദ്ധന്യാവസ്ഥയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദൎഭത്തിൽ കരത്തിൽ ര

ണ്ടുരൂപ ഇളച്ചുകൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടതയ്ക്കു ഒരു ശമനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുതവണത്തെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു എന്തുഗുണമുണ്ടായി? കോശസ്ഥിതി ക്ഷയിക്കാനെ ഇതു ഉതകു. കോശസ്ഥിതി ക്ഷയിച്ചാൽപിന്നെ ഒന്നുംചെയ്യാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു ശക്തിയില്ലെന്നുവരാം. തുടന്നു നാലോ അഞ്ചോ കൊല്ലം ഇവ്വിധം ക്ഷാമം നില്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂനികുതിഇനത്തിൽനിന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു കാശും കിട്ടുകയുമില്ല. തീരുവഇനത്തിലും അങ്ങനെതന്നെ. അതിനാൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻറ കോശസ്ഥിതി നല്ലനിലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽതന്നെ ഒരുകോടിയോ രണ്ടുകോടിയോ രൂപയുടെ ഡിബെഞ്ചർലോൺ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയോ ഭവനഗരിലെപ്പോലെ കാർഷിക കടങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടേറെറടുത്തോ കാർഷിക കഷ്ടതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മെൻറുടനെ തയ്യാറാകണം. ചിലവുകഴിച്ചു മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു ലോൺപിരിക്കാൻ എളുപ്പമാണ്. കോശം ക്ഷയിച്ചു കടപ്പെട്ട ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു ഡിബെഞ്ചർലോൺ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി സംഖ്യ പിരിക്കുവാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കും. രാജ്യത്തെ അനേകം കർഷകർ ഒപ്പിട്ടു ഒരു മെമ്മോറിയൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ദുരിതനിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ആജ്ഞാപിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണല്ലോ. അതിൻെറ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ പതിവുപോലെ എന്തെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞു കമ്മിററിനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താതെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകളയുന്നപക്ഷം കഷ്ടമായിരിക്കും. വലിയ നഷ്ടംസഹിച്ചു അനവധിലക്ഷം രൂപാ കരം പലതവണകളിലായി ഇളച്ചുതന്നു, ഇനി മററും തല്ക്കാലം ചെയ്യാൻനിവൃത്തിയില്ല, എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു ഒഴിവാൻ നാം വഴികൊടുക്കയുമരുതു. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കും സാരമായ ഗുണം വരുത്തുന്ന കാര്യം ചെയ്യാനാണ് ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വളരെ ഉദാസീനതയും അശ്രദ്ധയും കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. Economic Depressiou Enquiry Commitee പല ശുപാർശകളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതനുസരിച്ചു ഗവമ്മെൻറു അന്നു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ കരം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ആവർത്തിച്ചാവർത്തിച്ചു ഇവിടെപറയേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ജനഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും മുമ്പു ഓരോ അവസരങ്ങളിലും സമർപ്പിച്ചിരുന്ന ഓരോ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളേയും ഗവമ്മെൻറു സഗൗരവമായി ഗണിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്താൻ പുറപ്പെട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അല്പം

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

മായി കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടതയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു പരിഹാരവുമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കുതിച്ചുപായുന്ന പെരിയാററിലെ പ്രവാഹത്തെ തടയാൻ മണൽവാരിയിടുന്നതുപോലെയെ ഈവിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രതിവിധി പരിണമിക്കയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ കൃഷിപ്പിഴ നേരിട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം കരിവെഴുതി കരം പകുതിയല്ല മുഴുവൻ കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കതന്നെവേണം. ഋണനിവാരണക്കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു മൂന്നുമാസത്തിനകം വരുത്തി വേണ്ടവിധം പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു് ഉടനെ വരുത്തണം. പകുതി കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തു തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള അല്പാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായാൽ ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ചു സ്ഥായിയായ സഹായങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു ബാധകമായിത്തീരുമെന്നാണു രാഷ്ട്രീയകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഇടപെട്ടുള്ള പരിചയത്തിൽനിന്നും ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയെ ഗണിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തക്കതായ സഹായം വേണം ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുവാൻ. കാലം നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോയാൽ ജനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയും ഭൂനികുതിയൊ തീരുവയൊ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കിട്ടാതെ വരുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിഷമിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. അപ്പോൾ ശരിയായ പദ്ധതിക്കു തടസ്സക്കാരായി നില്ക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുൾപ്പെടെ സകല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ശമ്പളംകിട്ടാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും. ഇതിന്റെ എല്ലാം ഫലമായി രാജ്യത്തു വലുതായ അസ്വസ്ഥത വ്യാപിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനുള്ള എല്ലാ പ്രാരംഭലക്ഷണവും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ പതനത്തിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു രണ്ടരരൂപാവീതം ഇളവു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു നിഷ്ഫലമാണ്.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: രണ്ടര രൂപാപോലും കരംകൊടുക്കാൻ ഇല്ലാതെ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനു രണ്ടര രൂപാവീതം ഇളച്ചുകൊടുത്താലും സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമംകൊണ്ടു വസ്തു ലേലത്തിൽ പോകതന്നെചെയ്യും, മാത്രമല്ല പകുതിയോ മറേറതെങ്കിലും ഒരംശമോ ഇളച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു മിക്കവാറും പാതിജീവനക്കാർക്കല്ലാതെ സാ

ധുക്കളായ കർഷകർക്കു ഗുണം ഇല്ലാതെയുംവരാം. ഇളയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരുപ്പൂവിലെ തുക മുഴുവൻ ഇളച്ചാൽ അതു സ്വല്പമെങ്കിലും നേരിട്ടു കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുകിട്ടും. ചെറിയസംഖ്യ കരംതീർക്കാനുള്ളവരോടു പകുതിക്കാർ ചിലർ കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തു എന്നു കടലാസിൽ കണ്ടതൊന്നും കാര്യത്തിലില്ലെന്നുപറഞ്ഞും മററും മുഴുവൻ കരവും വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകും. ഇതു മുൻപും നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്. ഞാൻ നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തെ കാര്യമാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. നൂറോ അഞ്ഞൂറോ ആയിരമോ രൂപാ കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവർക്കു കുറെ ഗുണമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ൫-ൽ താഴെ കരമുള്ളവരാണു ൫൫ ശതമാനമെന്നാക്കണം.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരാളിന്റെ ആദായം എന്താണ്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അതു് ഇപ്പോഴും പഴയകണക്കിലും മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാളും നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: ആ മെമ്പർ വിചാരിച്ചതു് എന്താണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അതിപ്പോഴും മെമ്പർ അറിയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞമറുപടി അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: എനിക്കുംകൂടി മനസ്സിലാകേണ്ടേ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: എന്താണു ഞാൻ മെമ്പറെ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാളും നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വ്യക്തമായിട്ടുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞു. വീണ്ടും പറയുന്നു. മനസ്സിലാക്കാമെങ്കിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുക.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the resolution. I come from the northern most part of Travancore. The conditions in north Travancore are in no way better. There is total failure of crops in many places. According to the principle of taxation, or the principles of the Proclamation for the levy of land tax, a

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

liability to pay tax arises only if there is enough yield left after deducting cost of seed and labour. When there is not sufficient yield to pay even for seed and labour, it is not justifiable to enforce land tax. So, on the very foundation of the principle, it is clear that there is no legal liability on the tax-payer to pay tax when there is total failure of crops. I endorse the views of the previous speakers and support the resolution.

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, I agree with the speakers who spoke about the distress of the ryots. But the question here is whether the remedy proposed is adequate. As Mr. Kunjitomman pointed out—he is himself a ryot of vast experience—the granting of this remission will have the effect of a large reduction in the revenues of the State, out of proportion to the advantage gained by the ryots. As he pointed out, the large majority of persons who would be affected by this remission would be persons who are paying less than Rs. 5 as tax. The remission of Rs. 2½ per annum will be something like the distribution of charity to the extent of Rs. 2½ among them.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : ഈ സംഖ്യ അവൎക്കൊരു വലിയതുകയാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M Govindan I do admit that it is not an inconsiderable sum for the ryots. But, as pointed out by Mr. Kunjitomman, even the remaining sum of Rs. 2 1/2 will be very big for him. Therefore unless radical relief is given, the ryot will not be benefited.

Mr. N. K, Padmanadha Pillai: ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരു സഹായവും ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം ഇതെങ്കിലും സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു് ഗുണകരമായി തീരുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Certainly, I am pleading that the 50 per cent. relief is not adequate. My impression is that Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi is not a believer in committees. He said that we would be postponing the evil day if committees are appointed as it will be not a *bona fide* attempt to solve the problem. I am not of that view. When a situation has arisen which calls for deliberate consideration and adoption of satisfactory remedies, the proper course is to appoint a committee of experts and laymen who are really affected by the situation. I believe Government have appointed such a committee It is better that we patiently wait for the report of that committee. After that committee has reported, if the Government delay in taking action, it will be time enough for us to criticise Government's inaction. But before the committee

has made the report, and when the Dewan has made an elaborate statement indicating that the Government were anxiously looking over the matter and ready to do what is thought advisable under the circumstances, I think it is most uncharitable for this House to press for a remission of 50 per cent. tax. It is not only uncharitable, I say it is most inadvisable. It may be that the committee may recommend a more satisfactory relief to the ryots. Why should the House be in such a hurry at this particular moment to rush through this remission.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know from the member whether he is expressing the opinion of his constituency ?

Mr. M. Govindan : I am expressing the opinion of an ordinary man that looks into these matters with sobriety. My friend, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, was speaking of Kuttanad. I am sure I visited Kuttanad after Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai went there. I understand that he went there during Christmas. I went there only three weeks ago. I found that in Kuttanad paddy cultivation is progressing very satisfactorily. I think he was speaking of some pest. I did not see any thing. It is impossible to pass through Alleppey without seeing the fields.

Mr. M. N. Narayanan Menon : കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ എവിടെയെല്ലാമുള്ള കൃഷിയാണു മെമ്പർ നോക്കിയതു് ?

Mr. M. Govindan : All along the fields, from one end of Kuttanad to the other.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : May I know whether he was simply sitting in the steam boat and looking at the fields ?

Mr. M. Govindan : I expect my friend would take my statement as true. I have seen Kuttanad. I did not see that there was any pest at all there. It may be that I did not see and yet there is some pest. I am making that statement only to show that there may be some exaggeration in these matters.

Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi : May I know from the member whether he speaks from the view point of the cultivator ?

Mr. M. Govindan : I am a ryot myself although not as affluent a ryot as Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi. I have cultivation. I know the ryots' last harvest is not quite as good as the previous one. But I cannot agree with Mr Arumukham Pillai in thinking that it is a deficit harvest. It is certainly not my experience. I think it is neither the experience of many other ryots as well. In that connection I have to say that Mr. Arumukham Pillai must be an exception...

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള എത്രകമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടാണു ഇന്നും തീരുമാനപ്പെടാതെ കിടക്കുന്നതു് എന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. M. Govindan: There are many committee reports still pending orders of Government and many have been disposed of. According to the recommendations made by the committee my friend Mr. Padmanabha Pillai must recognise that all our social legislation which has been the work of committees has been discussed in this House and duly adopted. There are ever so many other matters which have been first reported by committees and their recommendations duly considered and adopted by Government. Under the circumstances, it is most uncharitable to attack Government by levelling the accusation that they are shelving the business by appointing a committee. That is not our experience. In every civilized country, when a serious matter has to be solved, the matter is placed before a committee of experts and men who are really affected so that a satisfactory solution may be devised. If for instance we take a plebiscite, I am sure a large number of illiterate men will take one side. But that is not advisable The purpose of appointing well informed men to guide the destinies of States is, to trust to their mature opinion in dealing with such a situation. Here a situation has arisen and the Government have appointed a committee because the Government were fully aware of the difficulties of ryots. I may also observe by the way that not a single item of practical relief has been granted by Government was what some members observed here. The Dewan has already told us that relief which aggregates to about 10 lakhs of rupees has been given. I prefer that statement to the statement of some of my friends who said that absolutely no relief was given and that everything was only a promise. That is not fair criticism. In recording our votes on this question of 50 per cent. remission I fail to see how this 50 per cent. exactly was arrived at. If it is a cut of 18 lakhs in land revenue as Mr. Kunjikomman pointed out, that will give a hold to Government to say that now that they have reduced 18 lakhs of rupees by way of relief, they cannot do anything more It may lead to Government saying that a great relief has been given while in fact it may not be materially advantageous to the ryots. The better course would be to leave the matter to the committee for its mature and considered opinion and when it makes its report, to press for its recommendations being carried out by Government.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Is the member aware that prices of agricultural products have fallen by 50 per cent.?

Mr. M. Govindan : I know they are also going up. In the case of cocoanut, the last crop was sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and this crop I sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai : അതിനുശേഷവും ഏതാനും കൂടി കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. M. Govindan : The price of cocoanut went up to four rupees. I know it has come down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and that is today's price. I speak from my experience.

In agreeing with the principle underlying the resolution which is a great relief and which I shall also have the benefit of sharing, I do not agree with the percentage that is proposed. Therefore, I oppose the resolution.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : Is it the member's contention that the remedy sought by this resolution is not adequate ?

Mr. M Govindan : It is not the appropriate remedy and a better remedy may be devised.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : Am I, therefore, to understand that he is going to oppose the resolution ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Yes.

Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai : I support the resolution before the House. Sir, I do not want the House to go away with the impression that all is right with the constituency I represent. We are as much affected by the drought as the rest. In the adjoining taluks of British India there was some rain and if we too had it, crops would have been better. Unfortunately they are bound to suffer now. Sir, from the Dewan's address the other day, one can see that the Government also have recognised the need for remedying such a situation. But they do not seem to realise that remedy lies only in remission of taxes. Even in cases where there has been a partial failure it is the only appropriate relief. For, as a result of the drought, even though the crops may not have failed completely, the yield from lands must be very little. Remission may not be the exact remedy to meet the slump in prices. But I think and even my friend Mr. Govindan will not dispute it, that at least in such years of extreme distress contributed by a variety of causes the sort of remedy suggested in the resolution has to be granted by Government.

Mr. H. O. L. Marikar (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I also support the motion before the House. I come from the northernmost part of Travancore. In my place there is a village called Anjanad which is less known to most members. There are a group of small villages with a number of cultivators. I have been always

[Mr. H. O. L. Marikar.]

watching the position of the ryots. It is often found, that their lands are sold, not for big sums as Rs. 100, but for a couple of chuckrams. Even this they are unable to pay. They solely depend upon paddy cultivation. There is no road either except a foot path. Hence their products could not be taken to distant places and sold. In times of failure of crop, there is no method to recoup their lost wealth either by labour or some other means. They have been clamouring for many years at the doors of Government for the construction of a small tank for purposes of paddy cultivation to a group of villages, which may cost a few thousands of rupees to Government. The Government have not attended to their representations, nor do the heads of departments as the Chief Engineer care to help the people by attending to the needs of the people. For want of water, crop fails, and for recovery of tax many such small holdings are usually sold for a few fanams annually and those lands are now passing into the hands of British Indians from Udumalpet and Madura. But we often see Government helping the rich by thousands and ten thousands. The remission of 50 per cent. by Government as suggested in the resolution will certainly prove to be of immense advantage to the agriculturists. As an alternative, Government could even take steps to relieve the agricultural indebtedness by other methods also. One of the most important is the grant of ploughing facilities and the other is the giving of loans. No doubt, these will give them great relief. These two are advantages not within their reach. So, I request Government to attend to the needs of the ryots in distant parts of the State. With these words I heartily support the motion.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: We have had a full discussion on economic depression, drought, failure of crops and the consequent hardship and sufferings of the agriculturists. These questions have been so often discussed recently not only in this House but in the Lower House also that all of us are now familiar with the trend of arguments put forward both from the non-official as well as from the official side. We have listened to many speeches this afternoon and I hope the Honourable members on the other side will not be offended when I say that I did not hear any new argument put forward other than what we had heard on previous occasions.

Mr. H. O. L. Marikar: Then, does it mean our suggestions are not satisfactory?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It does not mean anything more than what I said. All that I meant to say was—

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether Government claim any originality? (*Laughter*).

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: No. I was going to say that I was not in a position to put forward any argument which you had not heard before.

Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi, at the very commencement of his speech, stated that we have been accustomed to sentimental speeches and pompous promises from Government. Sir, I do not want to make any more sentimental speech or pompous promises. I do not think there is any necessity to make any such speech, especially after the Dewan had made a very full and clear statement on the present situation indicating what Government have done and propose to do, at the Joint Sitting on Monday last. It seems to me in the course... ...

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the Dewan made a sentimental speech and pompous promise?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The member can make his own inference as to whether the Dewan's Address was a sentimental speech and contained a pompous promise.

In the course of the discussion, two aspects of the question of remission of tax have been brought out and they have to be kept separate. Some members urged remission of tax on account of the recent drought and the consequent failure of crops. This aspect was particularly stressed by Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai, who hails from Nanjinad. I fully appreciate his view-point. It is absolutely necessary that if crops had failed on account of drought, remission must be granted and that was exactly what the Dewan said in his Address the other day. He said: "......Government continue to watch the situation with anxiety and will sympathetically consider the prayers for remission of tax on lands where there has been a total failure of crop and for such other relief as are consistent with financial possibilities".

What he meant was that where the crops have completely failed, Government are willing to consider the possibility of total remission of tax on the present crop, and where there is only a partial failure, the question of partial remission will also be sympathetically considered, so that, as regards the failure of crops on account of drought, I do not think, Sir, any statement other than what the Dewan made at the Joint Session of the Legislature is required. This is one aspect of the question.

Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, who moved the resolution, based his arguments more upon the economic depression and the consequent sufferings of the ryots. This is the other aspect. His resolution says, "that a remission of 50 per cent. of the land tax should be granted till normal conditions are restored." This is a very vague resolution. In the first place, the Honourable member has not defined what he means by "normal conditions." I do not know

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

whether he means conditions which prevailed before the commencement of the economic depression. In that case, Government will have to continue to grant a remission of 50 per cent of the taxes till paddy begins to sell at about 8 fanams a *para* and cocoanut at about 8 rupees per 100. If the Honourable members really mean that Government should continue to lose 18 lakhs of rupees every year till they are able to sell their paddy at 8 fanams, *i. e.*, one rupee two annas a *para*, and their cocoanuts at 8 rupees per 100, I do not know how Government can stand this strain for an indefinite period. The period itself has not been specified. I can understand if the Honourable members put forward a proposition to grant a remission of 50 per cent. of the tax for the current year or the next year. But the resolution now under discussion says that till normal conditions are restored remission should be granted.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Does the member argue, that because the prices of agricultural products have fallen by 50 per cent. there is justification for Government to realise full taxes as before ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: The prices of agricultural products have fallen by 50 per cent. from those that prevailed during the pre-depression period. But the prices of agricultural products have not fallen either by 50 per cent. or even by a smaller proportion from what they were at the time of the settlement when the taxes were fixed. At the time of the settlement, I believe paddy was selling at about half a rupee per *para* and cocoanut at about 10 or 12 fanams per 100.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know whether the standard of life is the same now ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I do admit that the standard has changed. If the Honourable members want Government to lose Rs. 18 lakhs a year till the pre-depression prices are restored, I am afraid we may have to wait for a pretty long period to reach that goal, if ever at all. It is not probable that pre-depression prices will be reached in the near or even distant future.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Could not Government make that 18 lakhs by reducing the expenses towards salaries of officers ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: That question does not arise in connection with the present resolution. The resolution refers to remission of taxes and not to the reduction of salaries of officers.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know whether the capacity of the tax-payer has increased or decreased ?

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: It has to be calculated, Sir. On account of economic depression, the capacity may have decreased.

The House passes a resolution with the hope that Government will accept it. How can Government accept the resolution which requires them to give up Rs. 18 lakhs annually for an indefinite period. Nobody knows when conditions which prevailed before the depression will be restored, if at all. If it had been specified that remission should be granted for the current year Government could understand it and there is the assurance by the Dewan that such a request will be sympathetically considered wherever crops have failed on account of drought. In deciding this matter the prevailing economic depression will also be considered.

Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Govindan have pointed out what the ryot now really stands in need of. It is not the small remission of the land tax but something more which will give them substantial relief from their oppressing indebtedness. During 1109, Government granted a remission of 12½ per cent. on wet lands, in 1110, 12½ per cent. both on wet and dry lands and 18¾ per cent. on Kayal reclamations. A large majority of the cultivators who pay only a tax of Re. 1 and less are not going to gain anything substantial if 50 per cent. remission is granted. If you consider the expenses incurred by the ryots on various other things, a gain of 8 annas or so a year is nothing to them. Look at the number of people that use the town buses. They do not grudge to pay a chuckram or two to go from the Museum Gate to the Fort. There was a time when people used to walk this distance with pleasure, but now they do not care to do it and do not mind paying the bus charges. A small remission of land tax is not appreciated by a large majority of the ryots. They say that it does not go far enough. What the cultivator actually wants is something substantial. Let us see what the Government can do in the matter. As the Honourable members are aware, they have appointed a committee to go into this question very carefully. Whether you believe in committees or not, Government have to refer such matters to expert committees. It is always better to have these questions discussed and threshed out by men who know something about them. Ofcourse the Dewan can go through the various proposals and pass orders on them, but it is more satisfactory to have such an important question examined by a competent body before final orders are passed. That is what is done everywhere else. Take for instance the tariff questions of the Government of India. They are invariably referred to the Tariff Board. Could the Government of India not raise the import duty on Ceylon copra by 50 per cent. from to-morrow? They can do it. But will they do it without taking expert opinion? No. They will have it examined by the Tariff

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

Board before they come to a decision. Whenever Government have to deal with important matters, it is better to take the opinion of experts before a final decision is made. That is why Government are referring such matters to committees. I may also assure the Honourable members that it is far from the intention of Government to shelve the question as some members think. Government could have disposed it of without referring it to the committee. But they thought it advisable to obtain the expert opinion of a small body of competent men. They have, therefore, appointed a committee to examine the whole question and send up recommendations. You may ask why a committee should examine this question at all. You know very well that there are various aspects to be considered. The proposals put forward by the non-official gentlemen who went on deputation to the Dewan a few days ago are such that it is necessary to collect statistics, take evidence, digest them and then frame recommendations. One of their proposals is the formation of debt conciliation boards which aim at bringing down the present debts to reasonable and equitable figures. The creditors have to be consulted in this matter. Their views should be ascertained and duly considered. At any rate, we have to give them a chance to explain their position. Only after hearing both sides could a decision be reached. My lawyer friends are accustomed to it. Both sides have to be heard before a decision could be made and that is what Government have asked the committee to do. They have to collect evidence from debtors and creditors to know the exact extent of agricultural indebtedness. The estimates prepared by the Banking Enquiry Committee and by the Census Commissioner may not be very accurate. Some sort of intensive work in a few typical villages has to be done by the committee to find out the extent of agricultural indebtedness and the nature of relief that ought to be granted to the people. Well, Sir, these are matters which the Dewan or any other officer cannot dispose of by a mere stroke of the pen. That is why this important question has been referred to a small committee. I can assure the Honourable members that when Government get the committee's report they mean to take immediate action thereon. I may also mention that Government have received the committee's interim recommendations which are now engaging their serious attention with a view to afford temporary relief to the debtors and others requiring such relief. From what I have said the Honourable members can see that Government mean business and do not want to shelve the question or shirk their responsibilities as some members apprehend.

Therefore, Sir, with this assurance from me on behalf of Government, namely, that the matter is engaging their serious attention, not merely the question of affording temporary relief by

remission of tax, but also the bigger problem of giving substantial relief to the agriculturists from their heavy indebtedness, I hope the Honourable member will not press his resolution. I may also say that the matter will be disposed of with the expedition that its importance and seriousness demand. May I once again express the hope that my friend Mr. Padmanabha Pillai will withdraw the resolution in view of the assurance I have given and the implication it carries, namely, that Government should lose Rs. 18 lakhs a year for an indefinite period.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: സർ, ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞതായ മറുപടി ഞാൻ നന്നായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ആ മറുപടി എൻെറ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കാൻ എന്നെ ധൈര്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ല. ൧൨൴ ശതമാനം കരം കുറവുചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ടു ആർക്കുംതന്നെ തൃപ്തിയുണ്ടായില്ല എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ സാധാരണ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയിടയിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ കുറവുവരുത്തിയതിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് വലിയ തൃപ്തിയാണുള്ളതെന്നു നേരിട്ടറിയാം. നാനൂറും അഞ്ഞൂറും ആയിരവും രൂപാപ്രതിമാസം ശമ്പളംവാങ്ങി ഹർമ്മ്യങ്ങളിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നവർക്ക് കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ അറിയുന്നതിനൊ, അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനൊ നേരമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ സ്വീകാരയോഗ്യങ്ങളല്ല. ൧൨൴ ശതമാനം കരംകുറച്ചതിൽതന്നെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് വലിയസന്തോഷമുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു ൨൦ ശതമാനം കുറച്ചാൽ അവരുടെ ആശ്വാസം എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തുപറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

അൻപതുശതമാനം കരംകുറച്ചാൽ ൧൮ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു നഷ്ടംവരുമെന്നാണ് പിന്നീടുപറഞ്ഞ സമാധാനം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു അവരുടെശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ഈ സാധുകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഗുണത്തിനായി കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സന്മനസ്സും ഔദാര്യവും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഈ നഷ്ടം ഏതാണ്ട് പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മാത്രമല്ല പെൻഷൻപററുന്നവരും അവരുടെ പെൻഷൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഈ സാധുകൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് വേണ്ടിഉപേക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കവരോടൊരപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു ൨൦ ശതമാനത്തിലധികം വിലക്കുറവുള്ള ഇക്കാലത്തു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കുറവു വന്നാൽതന്നെയും അവർക്ക് വലിയദുഃഖമൊന്നും വരുവാനില്ല.

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

നാർമൽകണ്ടീഷൻസ് എന്നാണ് വരുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു സംശയം ഗവമെൻറുമെമ്പർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില ഏതുനിലയിലിരുന്നോ ആ നില കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ അൻപതുശതമാനം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു വില കുറവുണ്ടായിട്ടും ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു്മാത്രമെ അങ്ങിനെകൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു, ചെറിയശമ്പളക്കാർക്കു കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : ഒരു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്വന്തമനസ്സിലെ ശമ്പളംകുറച്ചു മഹാത്യാഗംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : അറിയാം, ധീരനായ അദ്ദേഹം ഒരുശരിയായ തുകയാണു ത്യാഗംചെയ്തതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ശമ്പളംവെട്ടിക്കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു പ്രമേയം വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു വച്ചിരുന്നസന്ദർഭത്തിൽ മററുള്ളവരും താനെന്ന അനുകരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കുറവുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥലോകത്തിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ പിൻതുടരുവാൻ സന്മനസ്സുണ്ടായില്ല.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : ആ മഹാനുഭാവൻ ആരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: സർ, സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai : അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പേരു് സിവിൽലിസ്റ്റിലുണ്ടോ?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai : ഇല്ലായിരിക്കാം. ഈരാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും ഒരു വലിയതുക ശമ്പളംപററിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണദ്ദേഹം. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കാണ് കരംവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളെതന്നെ കരമായി ഈടാക്കുന്നതു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെസന്തോഷമാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെശമ്പളവും ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നതും നന്നായിരിക്കും.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണര് നെല്ലായിട്ടു കരംവാങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr N. K Padmanabha Pillai: ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: ൪൰ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളിൽ എത്രപേൎക്കാണ് ഈ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നത്?

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: രാജ്യത്തുള്ള സകലൎക്കും ഗുണമുണ്ട്.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതു ൰൨ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ മാത്രമല്ലേ ഉള്ളു.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai: ൰൨ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു നേരിട്ടു നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണ്. അവൎക്കു ഭാൎയ്യയുണ്ട്, കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളുണ്ട്. അവരെ ആശ്രയിക്കുന്ന കരം കൊടുക്കാത്ത അനേകം ബന്ധുക്കളുണ്ട്. കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവന്റെ വീട്ടിൽ ൪ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവൎക്കെല്ലാം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമുണ്ട്.

അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Chairman: In spite of the Dewan's explanation as to what Government are doing and in spite of the Chief Secretary's assurance, Mr. Padmanabha Pillai wishes to press his resolution. It reads as follows :—

> "This council recommends to the Government that land tax, including water-cess, be reduced by 50 per cent. till normal conditions are restored."

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES. 15.

1	Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai	9	Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi
2	,, Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi	10	,, M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
3	,, J. John Kattakayam	11	,, S. Piravi Perumal Pillai
4	,, H. O. L. Marikar	12	,, K. Rama Varma Raja
5	,, G. Narayana Aiyar	13	,, K. Sankaralingam Pillai
6	,, M. N. Narayana Menon	14	,, E. P. Varghese
7	,, K. Padmanabha Panickar	15	,, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai
8	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai		

[Mr. M. N. Parameswaran Pillai.]

NOES 13.

1	Mr.	M. Govindan	8	Mr.	K. Paramesvaran Pillai
2	,,	M. Govinda Pillai	9	,,	Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
3	,,	A. Kumara Pillai			
4	,,	Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai	10	,,	Komilezhathu Sankaran
5	,,	Tariatu Kunjitomman	11	,,	James Simpson
6	,,	C. O. Madhavan	12	,,	R. M. Statham
7	,,	R. Nilakanta Pillai	13	,,	G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRAL. 1.

Mr. S. Adam Sait.

The resolution was declared carried, 15 voting *for*, 13 *against* and one remaining *neutral*.

Chairman: Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4 are identical. One of them may be moved.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: Sir, I beg to move that:

"This Council recommends to the Government that with a view to improve the tone of administration in the several departments, all future appointments in them which carry a salary of Rs 100 or more per mensem and which require only general educational qualifications be filled by recruiting experienced hands and from the Secretariat."

The object of moving this resolution is to improve the tone of administration.

Mr E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether the present tone of the administration is undesirable?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: It is. Therefore, this resolution is being brought forward. It is a fact, though the Government may not admit it, that the people think and believe that the officers in the various departments are mainly corrupt.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know the nature of the corruption.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The member will please listen to what I say.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: I have listened and so it is that I ask the question. May I know from the member what is the nature of the corruption referred to?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The officers are not doing what they are expected to do owing to recommendations, narrow communal views and such other general corruption.

Mr Komilezhathu Sankaran : Is the member satisfied with 'wide communal' corruption?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : I cannot understand what the member means by 'wide communal'.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai : May I know the total number of appointments which carry a salary of Rs. 100 and above and those in the Secretariat?

Mr. K Rama Varma Raja : Let me first of all explain that in moving this resolution it is not my object to deprive the holders of appointments in other departments of their promotions but is to convert the Secretariat into a training ground for higher official career.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : Is it the member's opinion that the Secretariat people should be given training for the Education Department?

Mr K. Rama Varma Raja : Education Department is one in which persons are recruited from among the most intelligent, literate and qualified in different subjects in an exceptional degree. Therefore it is not a department to which the staffs of the Secretariat can be asked to go.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know from the member the extent to which the meaning of the words "general educational qualifications" goes?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : General educational qualifications as generally meant, and by that I mean the general academic qualifications, the Arts course and nothing else.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : Then, may I know from the member whether he is of opinion that for an appointment in the Arts College training is necessary in the Secretariat?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : I have already explained that a training in the Secretariat is not required for professorship in a College or teachership in a High School.

Mr Komilezhathu Sankaran : Is it a qualification for tha Police Department?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : It will be a qualification for the Police Department to a certain extent.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know to what grade of appointments?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : To all responsible posts where discipline, character, integrity and ability are required.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know the cadre of appoin ments in the Police Department which require the qualifications referred to by the member ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: Those appointments the holders of which are to be responsible, who are to govern their subordinates and to carry on the administration of the Police Department.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : Who are they ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : The Inspectors and others above them.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know the initial pay of an Inspector of Police ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja ; This is a question to be determined by the Government according to the income they derive from the State.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: May I know, Sir, whether the member is subjected to cross examination by the other member ?

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : I submit that it is not cross examination. I only want to elicit information. The resolution is so very vague.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : The resolution, when explained, will not be so vague as it seems to be. I have not any idea of excluding any community or communal consideration in the appointments to any department or in the Secretariat. But I want the Government to utilise the Secretariat as a training ground from which the officers who are to hold responsible posts in the administration of the State may be sent out. That is why I recommend that it should be done thus on a sound basis. The members of the House will understand my intentions when they listen to what I have to say.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member whether the Secretariat is free from all those corruptions referred to ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : Comparatively, I assure the House that the Secretariat is free from the corruptions that are prevalent in other parts of the State and in other departments.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : May I know from the member whether he has experience of the Secretariat and whether he has worked in the Secretariat ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : Not that I have any experience as one of the staff in the Secretariat. Any one who looks impartially on the work turned out by the Secretariat in the administration of the State would certainly be convinced that the Secretariat is comparatively free from the corruptions that are prevalent in other parts of the State.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Is it the member's opinion that the officers sent out of the Secretariat by means of promotion are corrupt ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : Those sent out by means of promotion, most of them are free from corruption.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : Is the member in a position to convince the House that all the officers sent out of the Secretariat are free from corruption ?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : Of course, for every general rule there are exceptions. Whenever we find a common level of character prevalent in a community, we will find persons in that community who do not possess that character and who violate the principles followed by a large majority of that community. Therefore, I cannot say, as in other matters, nobody who has been sent out from the Secretariat to any responsible post in the administration is corrupt. But I can assure this much, that they are far better than those recruited from persons who have been undergoing training in several departments and who had no training in the Secretariat as constituted at present in the State.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran : May I know whether he referred to the training.........

Chairman : Let him unravel the arguments first and then Honourable members may put him questions.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja : The reasons for corruption that has crept into the administration of the State are the several considerations that have recently crept into the qualification for the recruitment of officers in the several departments of the State. I admit, Sir, that the Government at present follow the principle of communal representation and recruit candidates for Government service from all communities provided efficiency is not affected. Though that is the principle, it is extremely difficult and almost impossibile to find out the character, efficiency and integrity of the persons who are appointed before they are actually given the chance to prove them. At present, the most important factor for securing an appointment is the minimum educational qualification. Whenever any vacancy in any department arises a

[Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja.]

number of candidates apply for the post and recruitment is made from among them after asking them several questions; the first among them being who are you and to what community do you belong? The second question will be "Do you possess the minimum educational qualification prescribed for this post by the Government." The third and the most important question, which though not actually put but the answer to which will be of extreme weight is "who recommends you to this post?

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know from the member from where he gets this experience of recruitment?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: This is the experience that we get from the acts of the Government officers who are entrusted with the power to recruit.

Mr. S Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member the authority that makes the appointment?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The sanctioning authority is not the person who chooses the candidate for the office to be filled. It is the person who recommends that is responsible for making the appointment. The person who sanctions the appointment of any officer who is drawing Rs. 100 and more has not actually any direct contact with the person who is chosen, before or for sometime after he takes charge of the office. Therefore, that is not the question at hand. More or less the capacity of a person to fill up a responsible post is now gauged by the satisfaction he gives to the whims and fancies of his immediate superior. Such methods of recruiting officers to responsible posts in Government service, should, as far as possible, be avoided. The only workable scheme that we can think of at present is to have the responsible posts in the administration of Government in all departments, excepting where technical knowledge is wanted, filled up by officers from the Secretariat. So far as the High Court and Law Offices are concerned, I consider the responsible posts in them should be filled up by men well equipped in law, and so they require technical education. They are therefore not included within the scope of the resolution which I am moving at present.

Mr. James Simpson: Does the member include the Medical Department in his resolution?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: I am extremely surprised that the Darbar Physician should ask me whether the Medical Department is included in the resolution. I can only say so much?

Mr R Nilakanta Pillai: And the Accounts Department?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The Accounts Department, I may say, is included to a certain extent, *i. e.*, such of the posts as do not require technical qualification.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar: And the Police Department?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The Police Department is also included, but the only thing is they should be given the special Police training also before appointment.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether it is character moulding that is going on in the Secretariat?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: To a certain extent it is, because the Secretariat is administered by the Head of the Administration and some of the ablest and best men as Secretaries; and training under them will be far better than any training that a subordinate might get in any other department. Why I say that the Secretariat is free from corruption and is the best place for training of responsible officers is this. The Secretariat has no direct contact with the people and there are not those influences which the executive officers and officers who are dealing with people in separate localities are subjected to.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether the Excise Commissioner's Office has any direct contact with the people?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The Excise Commissioner himself is a circuiting officer and he is an executive officer. It is sure that his clerks and his other subordinates will be taken throughout the land while he goes on circuit. Therefore, I say even the staff of the Excise Commissioner's Office is in direct contact with the people and is liable to the corruption by the influence of the interested parties among the people.

Mr. E. P. Varghese: May I know from the member whether the present Chief Secretary who manages the Secretariat affairs so ably according to the member has had any Secretariat experience previously.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The present Chief Secretary is an exception, I may say. He is well versed not only as the Chief Secretary but he has earned his name in several other Departments as an officer of very great capacity and high character.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai: May I know from the member whether he includes the Financial Secretariat also in the general secretariat?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: You can include that also.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: So, according to the member, no training is necessary for responsible posts in the Account Office?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: No special training is wanted there. They get trained as time goes on.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Are people sent out from the Secretariat as Excise Inspectors?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: They mostly do that.

The late Mr. Watts on the eve of his departure and before he laid down his Dewanship said that the Trivandrum Secretariat can very well be compared with any other Secretariat in India. When we know that he had a vast experience in the Simla Secretariat, his opinion of our Secretariat carries very great weight.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know the name of the Chief Secretary at that time when the remark was made by Mr. Watts?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: The member knows that and I know it.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Suppose, I do not know it?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: I think it is Mr. K. George.

My idea in recommending that the officers should be recruited from the Secretariat does not stand as a bar to the promotions of the staff outside. Whenever vacancies arise in the Secretariat persons should not be directly recruited to the Secretariat; but persons who are drawing the same salary as those in the Secretariat and acting in other departments should be sent over to the Secretariat and given a chance to be trained under the ablest officers we have in the State.

Mr. Cochikel P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether the member is speaking of any other resolution?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: When I say that persons are to be recruited for higher responsible posts from the Secretariat, the persons who are to be recruited to the Secretariat should be those who are acting outside the Secretariat in several departments and they must also be given a chance to go out again as responsible officers trained under the ablest and best officers in the State.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know from the member whether the taking of hands from other departments will not tend to contaminate the purity of the Secretariat?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: No, it will not; because persons who are taken from outside are trained under the best and ablest persons that we have here in our State. But for the training and discipline that they are now having in the Secretariat it would have degenerated into a worse type of office.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know from the member whether he includes the Devaswom Department also among other Departments?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja; Every department, I say, of the State which does not require any technical qualification for any responsible post is to be included in the resolution.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Is there any technical qualification required to get a post in the Devaswom Department.

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: I did not say so.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether the Devaswom Department is included in the purview of your resolution?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: I said that every department which does not require any technical qualification for the post is included in the scope of the resolution. If the member thinks that the Devaswom Department requires no technical qualification that Department is also included in the resolution.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: Is the recruitment to the Secretariat left to my option?

Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja: Certainly it is not left to the member's option, but to the option of those who are responsible to the recruitment.

In short, as a training ground for responsible posts, the Secretariat should be utilised as far as possible. With this observation, I beg leave to move the resolution before this House.

Mr. J. John Kattakayam: സർ, എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. രാമവർമ്മരാജാ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഒരാളായിട്ടു സങ്കല്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ആളിൻെറ ശിരസ്സായി സെക്രിട്ടേറിയേററിനേയും നമുക്കു സങ്കല്പിക്കാം. അതായതു മനുഷ്യനു ശിരസ്സ് എങ്ങിനെ സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്നുവോ അതുപോലെ സകലഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടെയും ശിരസ്സായിരിക്കുന്ന സെക്രിട്ടേറിയേററു വിവിധവിധത്തിൽ മററുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുമായി സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. സെക്രിട്ടേറിയേററിൽ ട്രെയിനിങ്ങ് കഴിഞ്ഞയാളുകളെവേണം ൨൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കു മേൽശമ്പളമുള്ള പുറമേയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ അയക്കാൻ എന്നാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൻെറ സാരം. സെക്രിട്ടേറിയേററിലിരുന്നു വിവിധഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലേയും എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകളിൽ ചിരപരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരെ പുറമെ അയച്ചാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരുസംശയവുമില്ല. ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മി. രാമവർമ്മരാജാവു പ്രസംഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നമദ്ധ്യേ അദ്ദേഹത്തി

[Mr. J. Johan Kattakayam.]

ന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പ്രതിഷേധിക്കുന്നതിനും വ്യതിചലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമായി അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വിവിധചോദ്യ വലയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അകപ്പെടുത്തിയതു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപരതന്ത്രനായിപ്പോയി. ഏതായാലും ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ സമയം വളരെ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ പ്രസംഗവും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറുടെ മറുപടിപ്രസംഗവും കഴിയുമ്പോൾ സഭ പിരിയുവാനുള്ള സമയമാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ ചുരുക്കികൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നുഎന്ന് വീണ്ടും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈപ്രമേയത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയം തീരെ പ്രായോഗികമല്ല, ഇതു സ്റ്റേററിന്റെ ഉത്തമതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വിരുദ്ധവുമാണ് മാത്രമല്ല അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ പുരോഗതിക്കു ഇതു തടസ്സവുമാണ്; ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽതന്നെ പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കേണ്ടിവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു. നൂറുരൂപായും അതിൽകൂടുതലും ശമ്പളമുള്ള ആയിരത്തി അഞ്ഞൂറോളം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഈരാജ്യത്തുണ്ട്. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെല്ലാം ഹജൂർ വാതിലിൽകൂടി കടന്നുപോകണമെന്നുവന്നാൽ അതു ഒരിക്കലും പ്രായോഗികമല്ലെന്നുസ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. ഈപ്രമേയം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തെ പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർക്കാകട്ടെ ൫൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ അടുത്തകാലത്തെങ്ങും കിട്ടുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവരും.

Mr. Kmilezhathu Sankaran: നൂറുരൂപാമുതൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ പലസമുദായത്തിലുംപെട്ടവർക്കും വേണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman: അതു ഗവണ്മെന്റും മറ്റുസമുദായങ്ങളും സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്. ൧൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ൪൧ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് ഹജൂരിലുള്ളതു്. ഇതിൽ ഈരാജ്യത്തെ പല വലിയജനവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ടവരും തീരെയില്ല. ൧൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഹജൂരിൽ ഈഴവരിൽനിന്നോ, കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നോ, പ്രൈവററ് സെക്രട്ടറി ഉദ്യോഗം ഒഴിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മുസ്ലീംസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നോ ആരുംതന്നെയുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈസ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ പ്രമേയം നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തിയാൽ അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ടവർക്കു വലിയസങ്കടത്തിനിടയുണ്ട്. ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നുപോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർമാത്രമെ കൈക്കൂലിതുടങ്ങിയ അക്രമങ്ങൾക്കു വിധേയ

ാകാതിരിക്കുകയൊള്ളു എന്നു് ചിലർ പറകയുണ്ടായി. അതുശരിയല്ല. യോഗ്യന്മാരും സൽസ്വഭാവികളുമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഉണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ അക്രമികളുംഉണ്ടു്. നല്ലതും ചീത്തയും ഇടകലർന്നാണു് കാണുന്നതു്. ഹജൂർവകപ്പും അതിനു വ്യത്യസ്തമല്ല. ഹജൂർവകപ്പു് ഗംഗയോ മററോ ആണോ? ഗംഗയിൽ സ്നാനംചെയ്താൽ സകലപാപവും തീർന്നുപോകുമെന്നു ഐതിഹ്യംഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഹജൂരിൽകൂടികടന്നാൽ അഴിമതിക്കാർ പരിശുദ്ധരാകുമോ?

Mr. J. John Kattakayam : ഗംഗ പരിപാവനമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : അങ്ങിനെ ഐതിഹ്യമുള്ളതിനെ ഉദാഹരണമായി പറഞ്ഞതാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കരുതേ. നൂറു മുതൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഹജൂരിൽകൂടി പുറത്തുപോകത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവിടത്തെ വാതിൽ അത്ര വിസ്തൃതമല്ല. ൫൦-ന മേലുള്ള ൪൧ ഉദ്യോഗമേ അവിടെയൊള്ളല്ലോ. രാജ്യത്തു ൧൦൦ മുതൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവർ (൧൫൦൦-) ആയിരത്തിഅഞ്ഞൂറോളം ഉണ്ടു്. ഇവരെല്ലാം എങ്ങിനെ ഇതിലെ കടക്കും?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഹജൂരിലേക്കു ജോലിക്കു വല്ല വിഷമവുമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitommman : സ്റേററിന്റെ ഉത്തമമായ താല്പര്യത്തിനു ഇതൊരു വലിയ വിഘാതമായും വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷക്കു തടസ്ഥവുമായിത്തീരും. ഹജൂർ ഭരണകേന്ദ്രമാണ്. അവിടെ വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങളിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങളിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ ഉയർന്നപടികളിൽ തീരെ ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ മററു പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും അല്പാല്പമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും ചിലരുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അവരുടെ കയററത്തിനു ഇതു് ബാധകമാണു്.

Mr. E. P. Varghese : സെക്രട്ടേറിയററിൽനിന്നും പോലീസ്സ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു എന്തു ട്രെയിനിങ്ങാണു് കിട്ടാനുള്ളതു്?

Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman : ഒന്നുമില്ല. എക്സൈസിലും റവന്യൂവിലും പ്രായോഗികജ്ഞാനം കിട്ടാൻ വഴിയില്ല. ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്റേററിന്റെ ഉത്തമ താല്പര്യത്തിനു പ്രായോഗിക വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വേണമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനു തീരെ വിപരീതമാണു. ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തുപോകുന്നവർ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ശോഭിക്കുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതും തെററാണ്. സെക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽ നിന്നും പ്രായോഗികമായ പരിശീലനം ലഭിക്കുകയില്ല; വെറും കടലാസുമായുള്ള പരിചയംമാത്രമേ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. സെക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽനിന്നും പുറത്തു പോകുന്നവർക്കുമാത്രമേ കാര്യശേഷി ഉണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നുപറയുന്നതും തെററാണ്. ഇതിനുദാഹരണമായി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയെ തന്നെ പറയാം. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരാക്കിയപ്പോൾ സെക്രട്ടേറിയേററു പരിചയം തീരെയില്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും അദ്ദേഹം വളരെശോഭിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറും ജനങ്ങളും ഒന്നുപോലെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ പലയാളുകൾക്കും ഹജൂരിൽ കയറാതെ പടിപടിയായി പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഉയർന്ന സ്ഥാനത്തെത്തി ശോഭിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലും മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും സെക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽനിന്നുമാണോ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ജോലികൾക്കു നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു്? ഒരിക്കലുമല്ല. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ഐ. സി. എസ്സ്-കാർ സെക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽക്കൂടിയേ കടന്നുപോകാവൂ എന്നു ആരും ശാഠ്യംപിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേയും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തേയും നടപ്പിനു വിപരീതമായ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Chairman: Just one minute, Mr. Kunjitomman. The time is up and it is about half past four. Mr. Varghese, are you for amending the resolution?

Mr. E. P. Varghese: Sir, I am not going to move the amendment.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I am sorry I have to oppose this resolution. The Honourable member who has moved this resolution has done with the best of intentions, that is to say, with a view to improve the general efficiency and tone of administration. But the remedy proposed by him, I think, is not quite correct. It is true that the Secretariat has to deal with the various branches of administration, and it is, therefore, of utmost importance that its staff should be better manned. But, what I wish to point out is that instead of sending out men from the Secretariat as is now proposed by the mover of this resolution, the Secretariat staff should be equipped with well seasoned officers who have acquired better experience in administrative matters. If this resolution is accepted it would certainly convert the Secretariat into

a real conduit pipe through which alone the various officers in the State service could aspire to rise in the ladder of officialdom. The honourable member who moved this resolution stops with the recommendation that recruitments to all posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above and for which no technical knowledge is required should be made from the Secretariat. He does not want officers in the executive line to get trained in the Secretariat work so that the tone of administration may be improved. Without that, if this resolution is accepted, I believe, it will be detrimental to the interests of the State. For these reasons I feel I cannot support this resolution.

Chairman : The Council is adjourned *sine die.*

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 4-30 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure.

THE TRAVANCORE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly.)

A REGULATION TO ALTER THE ORDER IN WHICH CERTAIN HEIRS OF A HINDU MALE DYING INTESTATE ARE ENTITLED TO SUCCEED TO HIS ESTATE.

Whereas it is expedient to alter the order in which certain heirs of a Hindu male dying intestate are entitled to succeed to his estate; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and application.

1. (i) This Regulation may be called the Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Regulation, 1110.

(ii) It extends to the whole of Travancore, but it applies only to persons who, but for the passing of this Regulation, would have been subject to the Mitakshara Law in respect of the provisions herein enacted: and it applies in respect only of the property of males not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will.

Order of succession of certain heirs.

2. A son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son shall, in the order so specified, be entitled to rank in the order of succession next after a father's father and before a father's brother:

Provided that a sister's son shall not include a son adopted after the sister's death.

Savings.

3. Nothing in this Regulation shall—

(a) affect any statute or custom having the force of law, or

(b) vest in a son's daughter, daughter's daughter, or sister an estate larger than, or different in kind from, that possessed by a female in property inherited by her from a male according to the Mitakshara Law by which the male was governed, or

(c) enable more than one person to succeed by inheritance to the estate of a deceased Hindu male which by a customary or other rule of succession descends to a single heir.

Trivandrum,
25th January 1935.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

Vol. IV

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1935

PROCEEDINGS

of the

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

FIRST COUNCIL.

FOURTH SESSION.

VOL. IV.

No. 1.

Monday, the 28th January 1935/15th Makaram 1110.

CONTENTS.

			Pages
1.	Members sworn	...	1-2
2.	Messages from the Sri Mulam Assembly	...	2
3.	The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—motion for referring to Joint Committee	...	2-4

JOINT SITTING OF THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL AND THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

Dewan's address to the Members of the Legislature ... 5-15

No. 2.

Tuesday, the 29th January 1935/16th Makaram 1110.

CONTENTS.

1.	Members sworn	...	17
2.	Questions and Answers	...	17-27
3.	Adjournment motions—notice of	...	28-29
4.	Panel of Chairmen—announcement of	...	29
5.	Statement laid on the table	...	30
6.	Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of—procedure *re*	...	31

G. P. T. 2454. 350. 3-3-1111.

			Pages
7.	Demands for Supplementary Grants—		
	Demand II—Public Works Department	...	31-33
	Do. V—Agriculture and Fisheries	...	33-47
	Do. VI—Land Revenue	...	47-55
	Do. XI—Administration of Justice	...	55-57
	Do. XV—Medical	...	57-60
	Do. XVII—Public Health and Sanitation	...	60-61
	Do. XXIV—Stationery and Printing	...	61-63
	Do. XXV—Co-operative Department	...	63-64
	Do. XXVII - Miscellaneous charges	...	64-73
8.	Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of	...	74-90
9.	Annexures—		
	(i) Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 16th January 1935.		
	(ii) Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1108 M. E.	...	

No. 3.

Wednesday, the 30th January 1935/17th Makaram 1110.

CONTENTS.

1.	Members sworn	...	91
2.	Questions and Answers	...	91-106
3.	Legislative business—		
	(i) The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill—second and third readings of	...	106
	(ii) The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill—consideration and passing of	...	107-109
	(iii) The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill do.	...	109-111
4.	Annexures—		
	(i) Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill.		
	(ii) The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill (as revised by the Select Committee)		
	(iii) The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)		

PAGES.

Annexures—(*contd.*)

(iv) The Travancore Companies Regulation Amendment Bill (as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly)

(v) The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill—(as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)

(vi) The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill (as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly)

(vii) The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill (as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)

No. 4.

Thursday, the 31st January 1935/18th Makaram 1110.

CONTENTS.

1. Questions and Answers ... 113-153

2. Legislative business—

(i) The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of—postponed ... 154-159

(ii) The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion for leave to introduce not made ... 159-160

(iii) The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion for leave to introduce ... 160-169

3. Resolutions on matters of general public interest-

(i) Payment of daily batta to newspaper reporters ... 165-183

(ii) Reduction of land tax ... 183-218

(iii) Measures to improve the administration of departments ... 218-229

4. Annexure—

The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—(as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly)

INDEX

TO THE

Travancore SRI CHITRA STATE Council Proceedings

Vol. IV.

A	Pages.
Adjournment motions:—	
Situation in Nanjinad due to the failure of crops (leave refused)	
Re-classification of the Christian communities for Public Service recruitment (leave refused) ...	28
Announcement of the Panel of Chairmen:— ...	29
Arumukham Pillai, Mr. V. S.:—	
Bills—	
The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of ...	154
Questions—	
Government dues from the Old Allom ...	105
Maramat works—expenditure on the ...	122
Modified Excise system—introduction of ...	105
Old Allom—disadvantages of the ...	129
Reservoir schemes ...	138
Resolutions—	
Land tax—reduction of ...	192-195
B	
Bills:—	
The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill—first, second and third readings of ...	109-111
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—introduction of ...	160-164
The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—motion *re* ...	2-4
The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill—first, second and third readings of ...	107-109

	Pages.
Bills:—(*contd*)	
The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of ...	154-159
The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion *re* ...	159-160
The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill—second and third readings of ...	106
Balakrishnan Tampi, Mr. Kochikal P:—	
Bills—	
The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—motion *re* ...	3
Demands for Supplementary Grants	
Agriculture and Fisheries — *re* marketing officers ..	40
Land Revenue—*re* wall maps ...	55
Miscellaneous charges ...	66
Resolutions—	
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ...	172-173
Land tax—reduction of ...	187-189
D	
Demands for Supplementary Grants:—	
Demand II Public Works ...	31
Do. V—Agriculture and Fisheries ...	33
Do. VI—Land Revenue ...	47
Do. XI—Administration of Justice ...	55
Do. XV—Medical ...	57
Do. XXIV—Stationery and Printing ...	61
Do. XXV—Co-operative Department ...	63
Do. XXVII—Miscellaneous charges ...	64
Dewan's Address to the Legislature:— ...	5-15
Dhanukoti Pillai, Mr. R:—	
Oath of office— ...	1
G	
Govindan, Mr. M:—	
Resolution—	
Land tax reduction of ...	206-209

	Pages.
Govinda Piilal, Mr. M:—	
Oath of office— ...	1
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Co-operative Department—r· Co-operative Enquiry Committee ...	63
H	
Hassan Sait Mr. Jacob:—	
Question —	
Lands given as security—auctioning of ...	21
J	
John Kattakayam Mr. J:—	
Bills —	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—introduction of ...	160-162
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Co-operative Department—*re* Co-operative Enquiry Committee ...	63
Land Revenue—*re* law charges for land acquisition ...	48
Medical *re* improvements to General Hospital...	59
Miscellaneous charges ...	66
Public Health and Sanitation *re* Entomology Assistant ...	61
Public Works Department *re* masonry work at Neendakara anchorage ...	32
Stationery and Printing—*re* machines for the Government Press ...	62
Public Accounts Committee Report— ...	
consideration of ...	77-81
Questions—	
Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	97
Dispensary at Arakulam ...	123
Medicines—cost of ...	128
Road—opening of—Thodupuzha-Arakulam road to the Pullikanom Tea Estate Road ...	22
,, —Thodupuzha Arakulam road to the Velliamattom Estate road ...	21
,, Thodupuzha-Arakulam to Valiakandom Guard Section ...	114
Sale of flags ...	120

	Pages.
John Kattakayam, Mr. J. (*contd.*):—	
Questions.—(*contd.*)	
Schools in Thodupuzha ...	90
Resolutions— ...	
Administration of departments—improvement of ...	225
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ...	165-170, 177 181
Land tax—reduction of ..	189-192
K	
Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N:—	
Bills—	
The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion *re* ...	159
Questions—	
Appointments in public service ...	125
Central Printing Officer ...	130
Central Station buildings, Trivandrum ...	125
Higher Grade clerks (acting) in the Secretariat...	116
Linotype in the Government Press ...	118
Namputiris in public service—classification *re* ...	126
Controller of Stationery and Printing-appointment of ...	25
Settlement Memorandum ...	102
Standard forme—cost of printing *re* ...	129
Kumara Pillai, Mr. A:—	
Demands for Supplementary grants:—	
Land Revenue—*re* law charges for land acquisition... ...	47
„ *re* special survey class ...	48-50
„ *re* wall maps ...	50
Kunjan Pillai, Rao Sahib Dr. N:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Miscellaneous charges ...	64-65, 68-73
Public Health and Sanitation—*re* Entomology Assistant ...	60
Stationery and Printing—*re* machines for the Government Press ...	61
Resolutions—	
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ...	174-177
Land tax - reduction of ...	210-215

	Pages
Kunjitomman Mr. Tariatu:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Agriculture and Fisheries—*re* marketing officers ...	37
Resolutions –	
Administration of departments – improvement of ...	226-228
Land tax – reduction of ...	201-205
M.	
Madhavan Mr. C. O:—	
Oath of office— ...	91
Madhavan Nayar Mr. T. K:—	
Oath of office— ...	1
Madhavan Pillai, Mr. M. P:—	
Questions—	
Ayurveda Vaidyasala at Keezhavaipur ...	137
Marikar Mr. H. O. L:—	
Resolutions –	
Land tax reduction of ...	209
Mathew, Mr. E. I:—	
Oath of office— ...	1
Messages from the Sri Mulam Assembly—	2
N.	
Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G:—	
Bills –	
The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of ...	156 158
Demands for Supplementary Grants –	
Medical—*re* improvements to General Hospital...	60
Agriculture and Fisheries—*re* marketing officers— ...	42
Questions—	
Ayurveda Vaidyasala—opening of at Puthenchira ...	96
Representation *re* certain roads ...	122
School at Perumpavur—defects *re* ...	95
School—V. M.—at Perumpavur ...	94
Sub-Registrar's office for Muzhuvannur ...	20

	Pages.
Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G:—(*contd.*)	
Resolution—	
Land tax—reduction of ...	205
Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Agriculture and Fisheries—re marketing officers.	43
Questions—	
Departmental appeals ...	18
Divisional Inspectors ...	93
Insolvency petitions ...	130
Lamp post—erection of ...	20
Mutterimata crossing—ferry boat for ...	20
Non-admission of castes ...	91
Road—Kottayam to Kumarakam ...	19
Road—Vaikam Vechur road and Kottayam—Kumarakam road— ...	20
Rule re registry of vessels ...	113
Teachers—recruitment of ...	93
Village Panchayat—opening of ...	18
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P:—	
Bill:—	
The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—Motion *re* ...	2,3
Questions—	
Appointments in the Account Office ...	130, 132
Bio-Chemist and his Assistant ...	134
Economic Botanist ...	136
Encrochments—registry of ...	132
Entomologist ...	135
Interest on loans ...	132
Interest reduction of ...	132
Mycologist ...	135
Patients—attendance of ..	133
Primary school at Aylam ...	131
Ramalingam case ...	134
Road—Chalai Bazaar road ...	131
—Vellayambalam to Trivandrum Central Station.	131
Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of ...	74,86-90

O

Oath of office—	
Dhanukoti Pillai, Mr. R. ...	1

O	Pages.
Oath of Office—(*contd*)	
Govinda Pillai. Mr. M. ...	1
Kunjan Pil'ai, Rao Sahib Dr. N. ...	17
Madhavan, Mr. C. O. ...	91
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. T. K. ...	1
Mathew, Mr. E. I. ...	1
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. R. ...	17
Padmanabha Kukkilaya, Mr. U. ...	1
Panjikaran, Mr. Joseph ...	1
Paramesvaran Pillai. Mr. K. ...	2
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam ...	17
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur N. ...	91
Simpson, Mr. James ...	17
Statham, Mr. R. M. ...	17
Truscott, Mr. G. B. E. ...	17
Varghese, Mr. E. P. ...	2
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mr. P. ...	2
P.	
Padmanabha Kukkilaya, Mr. U:—	
Oath of office—	1
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N K:—	
Public Accounts Committee Report—Consideration of ...	85
Questions—	
Anchal Department—Subordinates of the ...	128
Bridge at Mandapattu kadavu ...	126
Hospital at Neyyattinkara ...	118
Ramalingam case ...	103
Resolutions—	
Land tax—reduction of	183-187,215-217
Padmanabhan. Tampi. Mr, P:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Administration of Justice - re appointment of a full time copyist ...	56-57
Agriculture and Fisheries—re marketing officers ...	38,39
Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of ...	74-77
Resolutions —	
Land tax—reduction of ...	200

Panjikaran, Mr. Joseph:—	Pages
Bills—	
The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—motion re ...	2,4
Oath of office—	1
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam.	
Bills—	
The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill First, second and third readings of ...	109-111
The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill—First, second and third readings of ...	107.109
The Trivandrum Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill—Second and third readings of ...	106
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Administration of Justice—re appointment of a full—time copyist ...	55
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. K:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—Agricultural Department—*re* salt supply ...	47
Agriculture and Fisheries—*re* marketing officers.	33-37
Agriculture and Fisheries *re* study leave to Mr. A. Narayanan Nair, Inspector of Fisheries ...	46
Oath of office— ..	2
Paramesvaran Pillai. Mr M. N:—	
Bills	
The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill—First, second and third readings of ...	111
The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill—motion *re* ...	3
The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of ...	154
The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill—motion *re* ...	159
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Agriculture and Fisheries—*re* marketing Officers ...	39

Paramesvaran Pillai Mr. M. N.—(*contd.*) Pages

Point of Order.—
Want of proper notice for sending up amendments to Bills ... 107
Public Accounts Committee Report—consideration of— ... 81-85
Questions—
Demonstrations conducted by the Agricultural Department ... 115
Judicial deposits ... 123
Medicines to hospitals—supply of ... 25
Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram building for the ... 23
Report of the Standardisation Officer ... 100
State Police—remarks against the ... 121
Travancore Chamber of Commerce—resolution *re* ... 114
X-ray expert—agreement with the ... 24
Resolutions—
Administration of departments—improvement of ... 228
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ... 170-172
Land tax—reduction of ... 195-198

Piraviperumal Pillai, Mr. S:—
Bills—
The Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of ... 154
Demands for Supplementary Grants—
Agriculture and Fisheries—*re* marketing officers. 41
Land Revenue—*re* wall maps ... 53-55

President:—
Public Accounts Committee Report—Procedure *re* ... 81
Resolutions—
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ... 181-182
Ruling—
In connection with the discussion of supplementary grants composed of several items, each item may be dwelt upon separately by the members .. 33
In regard to Supplementary Demands, discussion should be confined to points which are at issue ... 33
What transpired in the Select Committee should not be subject to criticism ... 158

	Pages
Public Accounts Committee Report on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1108 M. E: ...	74-90
Q	
Questions and Answers :—	
Anchal Department—subordinates of the—(Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K) ...	128
Appointments in the Account Office (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	130, 132
Appointments in public service (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N. ...	125
Assistant Superintendent of Police (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	97
Ayurveda Vaidyasala at Keezhvaipur (Madhavan Pillai, Mr. M. P.) ...	137
Ayurveda Vaidysala—opening of at Puthenchira (Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ...	96
Bio-Chemist and his Assistant (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	134
Bridge at Mandapattu kadavu (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	126
Central Printing Officer—(Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	130
Central Station Buildings—Trivandrum (Do.) ...	125
Controller of Stationery and Printing—appointment of— (Do.) ...	25
Demonstrations conducted by the Agricultural Department—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	115
Departmental appeals (Do.) ...	18
Dispensary at Arakulam—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ...	123
Divisional Inspectors—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ...	93
Economic Botanist—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.)	136
Encroachments—registry of (Do.) ...	132
Entomologist— (Do.) ...	135
Government dues from the Old Allom—(Arumukham Pillai, Mr. V. S.) ...	105
Higher Grade Clerks (acting) in the Secretariat (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	116
Hospital at Neyyattinkara—(Padmanabha Pillai Mr. N. K.) ...	118

Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)

	Pages.
Hospital at Parur—conditions in the—(Rama Varma Raja, Mr. K.)' ...	125
Insolvency petitions—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ..	130
Interest on loans (Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	132
Do—reduction of (Do.) ...	132
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer-appointments by the—(Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	134
Judicial deposits—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	123
Lamp-post-erection of (Do.) ...	20
Lands given as security-auctioning of—(Hassan Sait, Mr. Jacob) ...	21
Latin Catholic Graduates in the Secretariat—(Varghese, Mr. E. P.) ...	101,134
Linotype in the Government Press—(Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N) ...	118
Maramat works-expenditure on the (Arumukham Pillai, Mr. V. S.) ...	122
Medicines-cost of—(John Kattakayam, Mr J.)...	128
Medicines to hospitals-supply of—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	25
Modified Excise system-introduction of—(Arumukham Pillai, Mr. V. S.) ...	105
Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram—building for the—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ...	23
Municipality urinal—(Rama Varma Raja, Mr. K.) ..	133
Mutterimata crossing--ferry boat for—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ...	20
Mycologist—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	135
Namputiris in public service classification re (Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ...	126
Naturopathic hospital at Karukutty—(Rama Varma Raja, Mr. K.) ...	136
Do. —report *re* (Do.) ...	137
Non—admission of castes—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ...	91
Old Allom—disadvantages of the—(Arumukham Pillai, Mr. V. S.) ...	129
Patients—attendance of—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ...	133

Pages

Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)

Primary School at Aylam—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ... 131
Puduval lands—registry of—(Rama Varma Raja, Mr. K.) ... 133
Ramalingam case—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.)... 134
Ramalingam case—(Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ... 103
Report of the Standardisation Officer—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ... 100
Representation *re* certain roads—(Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ... 122
Reservoir schemes (Arumukham Pillai, Mr. V. S.) ... 138
Road—Chalai Bazaar road—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.) ... 131
„— Kottayam—Kumarakam—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ... 19
„ Todupuzha—Arakulam road to the Pullikanom Tea Estate road—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ... 22
„— Todupuzha—Arakulam to Valiakandam Guard Station (Do.) ... 114
„— Todupuzha—Arakulam road to the Velliamattom Estate Road (Do.) ... 21
„— Vaikam—Vetchur road and Kottayam Kumarakam road—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ... 20
„ Vellayambalam to Trivandrum Central Station—(Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. K. P.)... 131
Rule *re* registry of vessels—(Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ... 113
Sale of flags—(John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ... 120
School at Perumpavur—defects *re*—(Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ... 95
School (V. M.) at Perumpavur (Do.) ... 94
School in Thodupuzha (John Kattakayam, Mr. J.) ... 99
Settlement memorandum—(Kesavan Namputiripad, Mr. K. N.) ... 102
Standard forms cost of printing *re* (Do.) ... 129
State Police—remarks against the—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ... 121

Questions and Answers—(*contd.*) Pages

Sub-Registrar's office for Muzhuvannur (Narayana Aiyar, Mr. G.) ... 20
Suits in Parur District Court—(Rama Varma Raja, Mr. K.) ... **137**
Teachers recruitment of (Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ... **93**
Travancore Chamber of Commerce—resolution *re*—(Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ... **114**
Village Panchayat—opening of at Kumarakam (Narayana Menon, Mr. M. N.) ... 18
X-ray Expert · agreement with the (Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. M. N.) ... 24

R

Ramanuja Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur, N.:—
Oath of office— ... **91**

Rama Varma Raja, Mr. K. :—
Questions—
Hospital at Parur—conditions in the ... 125
Municipality urinal ... **133**
Naturopathic hospital at Karukutty ... 136
Naturopathic hospital—report *re* ... 137
Puduval lands—registry of ... 133
Suits in Parur District Court— ... 137

Resolutions —
Administration of departments—improvement of ... 218-225

Resolutions:—
Administration of departments—improvement of ... 218-229
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ... 165-182
Land tax—reduction of ... 183-217

S

Sankaralingom Pillai, Mr. K.:—

Bills—
The Travancore Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill—consideration of .. 155

Resolutions—
Land tax—reduction of ... 209

	Pages.
Simpson, Mr. James:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Medical—*re* improvements to General Hospital...	57-59
Statement laid on the table:— ...	30
Statham, Mr. R. M.:—	
Demands for supplementary Grants—	
Land Revenue—*re* wall maps ...	51
T	
Truscott, Mr. G. B. E.:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants.—	
Public Works Department—*re* masonry work at Neendakara anchorage ...	31-33
V	
Varghese, Mr. E. P.:—	
Bills—	
The Travancore Christian Succession Regulation (Amendment) Bill—introduction of ...	162-164
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Miscellaneous charges ...	67
Oath of office—	2
Questions	
Latin Catholic Graduates in the Secretariat ...	101, 134
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer—appointments by the ...	134
Visvanatha Pillai, Mr. A. N:—	
Demands for Supplementary Grants—	
Public Works Department—*re* masonry work at Neendakara anchorage ...	32
Resolutions—	
Daily batta to newspaper reporters ...	173 174
Land tax—reduction of ...	198-200
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mr. P:—	
Oath of office— ...	2

Annexure I.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL AND THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY HELD ON THE 16TH JANUARY 1935/3RD MAKARAM 1110.

The first meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11-30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 16th January 1935/3rd Makaram 1110, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices.

The following members were present:—

1. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan—President.
2. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
3. A. S. Damodaran Asan Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. K. Sankaran Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
5. Rao Sahib N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
6. R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.

1. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal to provide a sum of Rs. 3,000 for law charges in connection with the acquisition of lands for markets. The Committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the amount being provided in the budget for 1110.

2. The Committee approved the proposal for the opening of a special survey class in 1110 and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 900 for the purpose in the budget.

3. The proposal for the allotment of Rs. 1,845 for the printing and mounting of 500 copies of the wall map of Travancore by the Superintendent of Survey for use in schools was next taken up for consideration and the Committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the amount being provided in the budget.

4. The proposal to replace the piecework copyist of the Village Panchayat Court, Attingal by a full-time copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem was accepted and the provision of a sum of Rs. 75 in the budget to meet the expenditure from Kumbham 1110 was agreed to by the Committee.

The Dewan promised to consider the suggestion of Mr. Damodaran Asan that there should be full-time copyists in the Taluk Cutcherries.

5. The Committee next took up for consideration the appointment of the following staff to work in co-operation with the central marketing staff of the Government of India:—

(i) A senior Marketing officer on Rs 200-10/2-250 per mensem.
(ii) A junior Marketing officer on Rs. 100-10/2-150 per mensem.
(iii) Two clerks (with typing experience) on Rs. 25-3/2-40 per mensem one to each of the two officers.
(iv) Two peons on Rs 9-1/6-11 one to each of the officers.
(v) Rs. 1,000 under T. A. for both the officers together for the remaining five months in this year.
(vi) Rs. 300 under office rent.
(vii) Rs. 300 under contingencies.

The Dewan explained the object underlying the proposal. The Committee thereupon agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 3,440 required for the purpose in the budget.

6. The proposal for the extension of study leave with lodging allowance till the end of December 1934 to Mr. A. Narayanan Nair, Fishery Inspector, and the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,005 on account of the same was agreed to by the Committee.

7. The Committee approved the proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the supply of salt to fish curers at concessional rates.

8. The Committee next considered the proposal for effecting improvements to the General Hospital, Trivandrum, as detailed below, at a cost of Rs. 15,000 :—

(1) The construction of two Surgical Wards, 60 ft. by 20 ft. each;

(2) Plastering of the walls of the existing Surgical Ward with Parapin or any other washable paint;

(3) Construction of an additional Operation Theatre, 20 ft. by 15 ft. inlaid with glazed wall-tiles, on the western side of the present Operation Theatre, as also a Corridor leading to it from the present Sterilisation Room;

(4) Construction of a separate Office Room, 40 ft. by 20 ft., for the Medical Stores Branch, the present Office Room being converted into an additional Store Room; and

(5) Furnishing the two new Surgical Wards with cots, etc.

The proposal was accepted and the provision of a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose was agreed to by the Committee.

9. The proposal for the appointment of an Entomological Assistant in the Public Health Department was next taken up for consideration. The Committee approved the same and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 200 for the purpose in the current year's budget.

10. The proposal for an additional allotment of Rs. 11,200 required in connection with the purchase of 4 printing machines for the Government Press was accepted by the Committee and they agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 11,200 in the budget.

11. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal to introduce the closed shelves system in the Trivandrum Public Library at a cost of Rs. 8,660 with a view to prevent the loss of books, and to provide a sum of Rs. 1,000 in the current year's budget. The Committee suggested that as the matter was not very urgent, the whole amount might be included in the next year's budget.

12. The proposal for an additional allotment of a sum of Rs 2,065 in the budget of the Co-operative Department for meeting the expenditure of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee was agreed to by the Committee.

13. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the construction of mansonry boundary pillars at Neendakara anchorage and approved the provision of a sum of Rs. 8,200 for the purpose in the P. W. D. budget.

14. The proposal for paying Rs. 9,600 for the purchase of 800 copies of Volume VII of the Regulations and Proclamations, including the supplement, was then taken up for consideration. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai remarked that 800 copies were unnecessary and that the price of Rs. 12 for a copy was too high. Messrs. Damodaran Asan and Sankaran suggested that the price might be fixed at Rs. 10 as in the case of each of the prior volumes. On being informed that the Government had already fixed the price at Rs. 12 for two books, viz., Volume VII and the supplement the Committee accepted the proposal for the purchase of 800 copies of these volumes at Rs. 12 each per set and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 9,600 required for the purpose in the budget for 1110 under 38—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 1-30 P. M.

Trivandrum,
25th January 1935.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

ANNEXURE II.

GOVENMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

G. O. R. O. C. No. 1128 of 33/ Legis. dated the 30th September 1933.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Read :—

Under Section 79 of the Travancore Legislative Rules issued under date the 29th October 1932, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to constitute a Committee on Public Accounts, composed of the following members for 1109.

Official.

1. T. Austin Esq., I. C. S., Dewan of Travancore - Chairman (since reverted to British service).
   Sir M. Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore—Chairman.
2. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai M. A. B. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
3. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.

Non-Official.

1. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Mr. K. R. Elenkath B. A., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. ,, K. C. Karunakaran B. A., B. com. (Birm), Member, Sr Mulam Assembly.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai B. A., B. L., will be the convener of the meetings of the Committee. Three members of whom at least two shall be non-officials, shall form the quorum of the Committee.

N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REPORT

OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1109 M. E.
(A. D. 1933-34.)

1. The Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1109 constituted as per Government order No. R. O. C. 1128 of 33/Legis. dated 30th September 1933 commenced its sittings on 1st June 1934 and concluded its work on 15th June 1934. Three meetings were held on the dates noted below :—

1st June 1934.
14th Do.
15th Do.

2. The Audit and Appropriation Report for the year 1108 prepared by the Chief Account Officer was examined by the Committee in detail. It was noted that since the new Legislative reforms were brought into force with effect from 1st January 1933 corresponding to 18th Dhanu 1108 and in consequence, some of the items which were non-votable according to Regulation II of 1097 became votable from that date, the division of the expenditure for the year 1108 into votable and non-votable and their examination separately were not possible.

PART I.

Appropriation Accounts.

3. *Comparison of the actuals with grants.*—The tabular statement below gives the variations between the total grants (voted and non-voted) and the actuals of the year.

(*In lakhs of Rupees.*)

Particulars.	Expenditure charged to Revenue (including Refunds and working expenses.)	Capital Expenditure.	Disbursement of Loans and Advances.	Total.
Amount originally sanctioned	230·69	18·93	5·00	254·62
Supplementary grants under voted and non-voted heads (including authorised grants)	12 05	1·40	·93	14·38
Total	242·74	20·33	5·93	269·00
Total Expenditure	237·87	10·92	5·90	254·69
Savings	4·87	9·41	·03	14·31
				5·32°/o

4. *Savings.*—There was thus a saving of Rs. 14·31 lakhs or 5·32 per cent· in the Final grant.

Comments on matters arising out of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1108.

5. *Necessity for authorised grants.*—The necessity for sanctioning grants amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs nearly under Section 16, sub-section 9 of Regulation II of 1097 and Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108 during the year was examined. It was urged that at least the Finance Committee should have been consulted except in very emergent cases. The President assured the Committee that in future whenever it became necessary to spent money which was not included in the budget, the matter would be placed before the Finance Committee except in very emergent cases when such a procedure would not be feasible.

6. *Lapses of funds.*—The Committee observed that Heads of Departments had provided in the budget more funds than were necessary for the actual expenditure of the year. It was proposed that in future Heads of Departments should be asked to budget only for such items of expenditure which they could spend before the close of the year.

7. *Surrenders.*—It was observed by the Committee that the savings of departments were not surrendered by Heads of Departments as required under Article 244 of the Account Code, Part I and that in future Heads of Departments should be asked to make surrenders according to rules.

8. *Excess Expenditure.*—The excess expenditure in the Registration Department and under Superannuation allowances and pensions was examined. The excess in the Registration Department was inevitable as it related to payment of leave allowances for which no provision was made in the budget. As regards Superannuation allowances and pensions, the Committee accepted the explanation that it was not possible to make an accurate forecast of the amount that would have to be paid in any year under the items.

The expenditure of a sum of Rs. ·01 of a lakh under Capital Expenditure—construction of a bridge across Neendakara Bar when there was no budget provision was examined and it was found that necessary provision had been made by diversion from the allotment for Trivandrum Water works. The expenditure was unforeseen at the time of the budget as it related to the fitting up of U bolts to the planks in the Neendakara bridge to prevent rattling. The Financial Secretary stated that in future such small items of expenditure relating to completed Capital Works would be debited to the Service Head P. W. D.

9. The propriety of expenditure under the following items was discussed :—

(a) *Excise Department.*—Temporary staff for the compilation of Customs Statistics.

The work turned out by the above staff was examined. With a view to make it really useful to the trading classes it was suggested that statistics regarding imports and exports for dutiable and non-dutiable

articles for each Chowkey separately should hereafter be collected and that the statistics for each month should be published in the Gazette during the succeeding month.

Customs Revenue.—With a view to check the leakage of revenue in the Customs Department it was proposed to draft one of the existing Assistant Excise Commissioners in the department to the Customs branch separately.

(*b*) *Department of Industries.*

(i) *Sales Depot at Trivandrum.*—The net loss incurred by the Government on account of the Trivandrum Depot was noted by the Committee. Its purpose as an advertisement medium was also found not to have been properly served. In order to encourage sales in the Depot, it was suggested that the rate of commission on articles sold might be fixed from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. according to the nature of the articles sold instead of the existing flat rate of 12½ %.

(ii) *Minor Industries.*—It was the opinion of the Committee that the Dyeing Expert should be under the control of the Central Technological Institute where dyeing and printing are attended to instead of under the Industrial Chemist.

(iii) *Purchase of articles of Industrial value by the Director of Industries. Amount sanctioned under Emergency Clause.* Rs. 1,000

It was noted that out of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned under the Emergency Clause, only a sum of Rs. 100 was utilised for the purpose and that a good portion of it was spent for purchasing books even though there was already a budget provision of Rs. 200 under that item. The Committee therefore observed that the action of the Director was irregular.

10. *Assets and Liabilities of the Government for the year 1108.*

The Statements of Assets and Liabilities were examined in detail and the following facts noted.—

(*a*) *Capital spent for the Quilon-Shencottah Railway.* The Committee examined the question of liability of the Travancore Government on the above account and it was found that according to the decision of the Government of India, the Travancore Government are not legally bound to take over the line after the year 1945 while they still retained the option of taking it after that date. There was therefore no liability on Travancore Government at present regarding the line.

(*b*) *Surplus Investments.* The noting in the budget of the market value of the investments on Government of India Securities was found to be impossible as the value of the securities was always fluctuating.

(*c*) *Shares in the Travancore Sugars.* (Rs. 2½ lakhs).

It was found that the factory is now working satisfactorily under the management of Mr. N. S. T. Chari.

(*d*) *Miscellaneous loans and advances.* The details under the head were examined and the Committee was satisfied that the loans and advances were made on proper security and that they were recoverable.

PART II.

Comments on matters arising out of the Audit Report for the year 1108 M. E.

11. *Defalcations.* The necessity for a detailed audit of departmental receipts with a view to check defalcations was then discussed. It was noted that according to existing rules the responsibility of checking receipts rested with the Departmental Heads. A regular periodical review of departmental receipts was proposed to be conducted by Government and a scheme to that effect was asked to be drawn up by Government.

12. *Appointment of outsiders to grades other than the lowest.* The Committee agreed to the view expressed in the Report by the Account Officer that in future, in departments having graded appointments, initial appointment should not be made to any grade other than the lowest except with the specific sanction of Government.

13. *Financial and other irregularities.* The Financial and other irregularities pointed out in the Report were scrutinised. It was decided that Government should be requested to issue instructions to Heads of Departments to avoid the irregularities of the kind pointed out in the Report as far as possible in the future.

A detailed account of the proceedings of the Committee is given as an appendix to the Report.

Trivandrum,
7th August 1934.

R. Nilacanta Pillai,
Convener and Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Dated Friday the 1st June 1934/19th Idavom 1109.

FIRST DAY.

Members present—

Sir M. Habibullah, Dewan, Chairman.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, Financial Secretary to Government.

Mr. K. C. Karunakaran, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Mr. K. R. Elenkath, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, Member, Sri Chitra state Council.

The Committee met at 11-30 A. M. in the Dewan's Office in the Huzur Cutcherry. The Chairman, in opening the business observed that the Committee was meeting for the first time after the Reformed Legislature and that it had very important functions. The Committee, he said, had to satisfy itself whether the grants made had been properly spent, whether care had been taken to expend them economically and whether there had been any mishandling of funds.

The Chairman further remarked that the Report of the Committee would be placed before both the Houses and they would be given an opportunity of discussing it in the shape of resolutions, so that the functions of the Public Accounts Committee consisted not merely in a general bird's eye view of the accounts, but also in examing with an impartial eye the various important items to which the attention of Government should be drawn. The work therefore had to be done on a regularised plan.

Mr. Elenkath said that the Financial Secretary's Audit and Appropriation Report was sent to the members only a week before, and that as both the Houses were in sessions, they were not able to go through the same carefully. They therefore wanted some time to study it. The Chairman replied that a week's time might ordinarily be sufficient and the members agreed to the same.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai suggested that the non-official members would go through the report, select points and send them on to the Financial Secretary for consideration and remarks.

The Chairman agreed to this arrangement and stated that all spade work should be done before the Committee met again. Each member might send in requests for additional information and it might be that the same requests may be made by more members than one. The Financial Secretary would prepare a list of all the points so raised and if any of the Heads of Departments had to be examined he would range for their attendance. The Chairman also remarked that there was no object in hustling through things, for he hoped and wished to see the two Houses to be the ideals of Legislature.

The Committee decided to meet again on the 14th and 15th June at 11-30 A. M.

The meeting was adjourned at 12-15 P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday the 14th June 1934/32nd Idavam 1109.

Members present—

Sir. M. Habibullah, Dewan, Chairman.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. R. Nilakanda Pillai, Financial Secretary to Government.

Mr. K. C Karunakaran, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Mr. K. R. Elenkath, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

The Committee met at 11-30 A. M. in the Dewan's Office in the Huzur Cutcherry. The discussions of the day were chiefly based on the questions already sent to the Financial Secretary by the non-official members.

Statment of Assets and Liabilities.

(1) Liability on Quilon Shencottah Railway. Pages 40 and 41 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.

Mr. P. Piraviperumal Pillai in opening the discussion wanted to know whether the statement of Assets and Liabilities could be relied on and if so to what extent. He considered this information important from the commercial standpoint. He also drew the attention of the Committee to Page 41 of the Report and asked why the payment due to the Secretary of State for India on account of the Quilon-Shencottah Railway and was not shown as liability in the statement of Assets and Liabilities, while

it was shown as such in the Administration Reports of previous years. The Financial Secretary stated that so far as the Quilon—Shencottah Railway was concerned, Government of Travancore were not legally liable to repay the capital advanced by the Secretary of State for the construction of the line. Nevertheless, on the assumption that we are bound to take over the line after 1945, on payment of the capital cost, a sinking fund was created for the discharge of the said liability. On a reference to the Government of India on the subject, they have declared that there is no legal liability attaching to this State, in respect of the repayment of the capital advanced by the Secretary of State for the construction of the above line and that the Travancore State could utilise the Railway Sinking Fund created by them in any manner they chose. As the amount advanced by the Secretary of State for the construction of the Quilon—Shencottah line was therefore not a liability attaching to this State, the same was not shown in the Assets and Liabilities statement. The Committee accepted the Financial Secretary's statement on the subject.

(2) The market value of surplus investments totalling Rs. 211·95 lakhs and of Sinking Fund investments totalling Rs. 80·38 lakhs. (Pages 40 and 41 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai wanted to know whether a foot-note might not be added in the budget regarding the exact market value of investments made by the Government in Government of India securities, since the information was deemed an important factor in all commercial undertakings.

The Financial Secretary replied that excepting the 3 and 3½ per-cent (old) securities which were purchased probably about 40 or 50 years ago, all the other gilt-edged securities held by the Travancore Government were now quoted above par value. The market prices of the gilt-edged securities are changing daily and sometimes hourly. The budget estimates would be prepared on a particular date, they would be issued to the members on another date and would come up for discussion, probably on a third date. As the prices of these securities were not constant, no useful purpose would be served by quoting the prices of these securities in the budget unless Government were prepared to write off the depreciation each year or to take credit each year, on account of their appreciation. The statement of the Financial Secretary was accepted.

(3) Special deposits and shares in Industrial concerns totalling Rs. 4·58 lakhs. (Page 40 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai requested to be informed about the present value of the shares taken by Government in the Travancore Sugars and also whether shares were available for sale.

The Financial Secretary replied that several persons are now prepared to buy the shares of the Travancore Sugars Ltd., but that shares are not available for sale.

The Factory at Thuckalay which was handed over to Mr. N. S. T. Chari during 1933 is working satisfactorily and earning good profits. But there was a loss in the working of the factory prior to the handing over of the same to Mr. N. S. T. Chari. The loss calculated from the date of the opening of the factory amounted to nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs. This loss had to be wiped off by profits earned and it might take some time for this to be done. Dividends could be declared, only after the loss had been wiped off and by the time dividends are declared the value of the shares would certainly rise high.

(4) Purchase of Malayalam wall maps of Travancore by the Education Department.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai pointed out that though certain wall maps of Travancore had been prescribed by Government, the maps purchased by the Education Department in 1108 were not those prescribed. The member also questioned whether the rules regarding purchase of stores were observed by Heads of Departments and if so how the vouchers in regard to the purchase of wall maps were certified to. The Financial Secretary stated that the purchase of the maps in question did not contravene the store purchase rules as Government had eventually sanctioned the purchase. Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai wanted to know how Government accorded sanction for that purchase and how the purchase was continued for the last three years in spite of protests from the non-official members of the council. The question was deferred by the Committee for consideration the next day in the presence of Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Necessity for authorised grants under I. Land Revenue. (Pages 24 and 45 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Mr. Elankath questioned the necessity for the authorised grants under the Land Revenue department which amounted to Rs. ·17 of a lakh while the savings in the department amounted to Rs. ·60 of a lakh. The authorisation should have been avoided under the circumstance.

The Financial Secretary pointed out that the savings in a big department like Land Revenue could not be forecasted at the beginning of the year. Further, the reasons for the savings under the head 'Land Revenue' are explained in the Audit and Appropriation Report itself (*vide* page 26).

The question why the expenditure under Jenmikaram and Revenue Settlement Works (*vide* page 45 of the Report) was not provided for in the budget, was next considered.

The Financial Secretary explained that the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill was passed by the Council only in Dhanu 1108 and that as such the appointment of the Jenmikaram staff could be made only after that date. It was not therefore possible for provision being made in the budget of 1108.

The reason why the Legislature was not moved for a supplementary grant was next discussed.

Mr. Karunakaran pointed out that the amount certified to by Government was much greater than the supplementary grant voted on by the Council (*vide* page 42 of the Report) and this was wrong on principle. At least the Finance Committee could have been consulted by Government in respect of the expenditure (Rs. 5 lakhs nearly) authorised under the emergency clause. He further pressed the point that as and when necessity arose the Finance Committee must be summoned and the opinion of the Committee obtained.

The Chief Secretary pointed out the practical difficulties in the matter of consulting the Finance Committee in every case since the demands from heads of departments were received by the Government piecemeal and that it would not be possible for the committee to meet on every such occasion. The Chairman assured the committee that, in future, whenever it became necessary to spend money which was not included in the budget, the matter would be placed before the Finance Committee except in very emergent cases when such a procedure would not be feasible.

Lapses of funds. (Page 58 para 121 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai next drew the attention of Government to the fact that for the past several years it had been the practice with the Heads of Departments to cause huge allotments being provided in the budget without at the same time seeing that they were spent or that the unspent amount was surrendered to Government sufficiently early in the year The unspent amounts naturally lapsed at the end of the year. The result was that funds would not be available for useful items of work. As an illustration he pointed out that he had been asking for a small road about a mile long from Chirayinkil to Edava for the past so many years and that he had repeatedly been told that there were no funds. If that road was opened it would be a source of large revenue to Government.

Mr. Elankath observed that in future Heads of Departments should be made answerable for such lapses. The Chairman agreed to the view that the Heads of Departments must in future be asked to scrutinise the demands properly and budget only for such items of expenditure which they could spend before the close of the year.

Mr. K. R. Elankath pointed out that the expenditure of Rs.˙01 of a lakh, in connection with the Neendakara Bridge, was neither provided for in the budget nor sanctioned as a supplementary grant. The expenditure was also not authorised under the emergency clause. The Financial Secretary stated that the grant was sanctioned by diversion from the provision already made by the Council under Trivandrum Water Works and that the expenditure related to a fresh work done during 1108 for fitting up U bolts to the planks in the bridge to prevent rattling. The work was not contemplated at the time of the preparation of the budget. In future, such small items of expenditure, though of a capital nature will be debited to the Service Head—P. W. D.

Excess expenditure in connection with the construction of a Bridge across the Neendakara Bar. (Page 36 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

The Committee examined whether the loans given under "Miscellaneous Loans and Advances" were all given on proper security and were recoverable. The Financial Secretary assured that they were.

Loans made by Government—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances. (*Ref.* Statement of Assets and Liabilities on page 40 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

The Committee adjourned at 1 P. M.

The Committee met again at 3-20 P. M. In the absence of the Chairman (Dewan) his nominee Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to Government took the Chair.

Nature of the work done and details of expenditure incurred by the separate staff for the compilation of statistics in the Principal Customs Houses and in the Office of the Excise Commissioner.

Mr. K. Govinda Pillai, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Excise Commissioner's Office, was also present.

Mr. Karunakaran brought to the notice of the Committee that the statistics relating to imports and exports were not made available to the trading classes in time, in spite of the fact that a special staff had been appointed in the Excise Department for the purpose. Mr. K. Govinda Pillai, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Excise Commissioner's Office was examined. It was then found that the preparation of the statistics was originally meant only to supply Government with statistical information. But, however, from the beginning of 1109 the consolidated statistical figures of exports and imports were supplied to the Travancore

Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey also. It was pointed out that the statistical figures relating to exports and imports of both dutiable and non-dutiable articles should be given under each of the Customs Chowkeys separately. The statistical registers were then examined. A delay of three months was generally observed in getting ready the figures for a particular month and only consolidated figures were given. To remedy this defect, it was resolved by the Committee that the statistics for each month should be compiled as pointed out above at least by the 25th of the succeeding month and published in the next gazette The Chief Secretary added that the establishment of a separate statistical section in the Secretariat was engaging the serious attention of Government and that when the new section was formed the existing difficulties experienced by the trading classes in the matter of obtaining statistics on commerce would be obviated to a considerable extent.

Expenditure on the Sales Depots at Trivandrum and Ooty.
(Page 30 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Mr. Karunakaran remarked that the Sales Depot, Trivandrum, was not working on a remunerative basis, that Government were spending about 359 Rupees per mensem under establishment charges and that there was a net loss of about Rs. 4½ per diem in continuing the Depot. He suggested that the Depot might be closed as there was only a very limited scope for it in Trivandrum. If it was proposed to continue the Depot, there ought to be a reduction in the present uniform rate of commission charges (*i. e.*, 12½ per cent.) for the sale of articles through the Depot. For instance the commission charges on mats and mattings should be only 5 per cent. For artistic things however, a commission of about 15 per cent. may be charged. So much so, the rates of commission may vary from 5 to 15 per cent. according to the nature of the articles. As regards the justification for the continuance of the Sales Depot at Trivandrum as an advertising medium, Mr. Karunakaran said that it was a sad spectacle to come across 15 orders in 16 months' time. This very fact again would lead to the conclusion that the Depot was a failure. If mony were spent on advertising Travancore goods in foreign countries such as Australia, just like what the Mysore Government are doing in respect of their Sandal Wood Oil and Soap or in public places such as Travellers' Bungalows and Public Offices it was likely to produce much better results.

It was resolved that the rates of commission charged on articles kept for sale in the Depot may vary from 5 to 15 per cent according to the nature of the articles sold. This was accepted for consideration by Government.

As regards the Sales Depot at Ooty the Chief Secretary stated that it had already been closed down.

Mr. Karunakaran observed that it was not right in principle that the Dyeing Expert should be placed under the supervision of the Industrial Chemist. The Dyeing Expert should be under the control of the Central Technological Institute where dyeing and weaving are attended to. The suggestion of Mr. Karunakaran was accepted for consideration by Government.

Expenditure on the Minor Industries of the Industries Department
(Page 30 of the Audit and Appropriation Report)

Mr. Karunakaran wanted to know how the expenses of the North Indian Tour of the Director of Industries were met. The Financial Secretary explained that the necessary funds were made available from the budget head—'Miscellaneous'

Tour of the Director of Industries in North India.

Mr. Karunakaran further wanted to know the nature of the tour and whether the Director of Industries attempted to enlarge the existing markets or to create new markets for our articles in the big centres of trade he had visited. The Chief Secretary to Government stated that a Trade Agent had since been appointed in Bombay and that he would attend to all these items of work.

Mr. Karunakaran referred to para 81 of the Audit and Appropriation Report wherein is stated that a sum of Rs. ·01 of a lakh was placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries under the emergency clause for the purchase of articles of Industrial value. But the Director of Industries purchased articles to the value of about Rs. 100 only, while a good portion of the amount allotted for the purpose was spent for the purchase of books. Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai also drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that a separate allotment of Rs. 200 had been provided in the budget of the Industries Department for the purchase of books. The Committee noted that the action of the Director of Industries was irregular.

Purchase of articles of Industrial value by the Director of Industries.
(Page 30 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Referring to the last sub-division of para 7 page 69 of the Audit and Appropriation Report Mr. Elankath observed that, in future, in departments having graded appointments, initial appointment should not be made to any grade other than the lowest except with the specific sanction of Government.

Appointment of outsiders to grades other than the lowest.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai raised the point whether it would not curtail virtually the powers of Heads of Departments in the matter of appointments.

The Financial Secretary stated that if Heads of Departments wanted to make initial appointments in any higher grade, they should obtain the specific sanction of Government. The Financial Secretary's suggestion in the Audit and Appropriation Report was accepted by the Committee for consideration by Government.

Financial and other irregularties pointed out in pages 70-81 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.

Mr. K. R. Elankath drew the attention of the Committee to the various irregularities, mostly due to ignorance of rules, printed out in the Audit and Appropriation Report pages 70 to 81. It was observed by the Committee that Government should see that such irregulartics were avoided as far as possible in future and that Heads of Departments should specifically be instructed in the matter.

Defalcations.

The question of defalcations in general and of methods for preventing them was then taken up. Mr. Karunakaran suggested the introduction of some sort of espionage system. Mr. Elankath demanded that all institutions having a revenue in excess of Rs. 15,000 per annum should be audited at least once in a year by the Outside Audit Department. The Financial Secretary pointed out that this would require additional staff. The question was postponed for consideration the next day.

Excess expenditure in the Registration Department.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai drew the careful attention of the Committee to the statement made in para 101, page 34 of the Audit and Appropriation Report relating to the excess expenditure incurred in the Registration Department on account of the payment of leave allowances. The Financial Secretary stated that such excess expenditure was inevitable especially in minor departments in view of the fact that no specific provision was made in the budget for leave allowances. In case such a provision is made in the budget for leave allowances it may often be found that the whole amount so provided may not be utilised. Further, there may be a tendency on the part of the Heads of Departments to ask for the savings under this item being utilised for other purposes.

Surrenders and lapses.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai brought the statement given in para 121 page 58 of the Audit and Appropriation Report, for the attention of the Committee. He stated that for several years, the savings were not surrendered by the Heads of Departments. After some discussion it was resolved that in future, Heads of Departments should be asked to make surrenders as provided for in Article 244 of the Account Code, Part I.

Increase of expenditure under 'Superannuation allowances and pensions'. (Page 35, para 106 of the Audit and Appropriation Report.)

Mr. Elankath wanted to know whether the amounts shown as increase in superannuation allowances and pensions could not be anticipated. The Financial Secretary stated that the exact amount of pension that would be granted in the coming year could not be calculated with any amount of certainty at the time of framing the buget.

The Committee adjourned at 5-15 P. M.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, the 15th June 1934/1st Mithunam 1109.

Members present :—

Sir M. Habibullah, Dewan, Chairman.

Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, Financial Secretary to Government.

Mr. K. C. Karunakaran, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Mr. K. R. Elankath, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

The Committee met again in the Dewan's Office at 11-30 A. M. and resumed discussion on the questions sent by the non-official members.

Audit of Receipts.

Mr. K. R. Elankath wanted to know whether Receipt Audit system was in vogue in the Account and Audit Department and what the Account Officer had to say with regard to the introduction of the system, if one was not already in vogue. He also suggested whether a receipt audit would not be useful in the case of all important institutions. The Financial Secretary pointed out that the Outside Audit staff of the Account Office was conducting only a test audit of the revenue receipts of certain institutions and in case the receipts of all important institutions were to be fully audited, a special staff would have to be appointed. He also stated that under the present rules the responsibility of checking receipts rested with Departmental Heads (Chapter 2, Account Code, Part I). The discussion then turned to the question whether the re was any provision in the Account Code where by the Financial Secretary or the Account Officer could find out defalcations i. e., moneys received in an office and not remitted into the treasury). The Financial Secretary observed that defalcations could be found out only on a complete audit of the accounts of the institution for the year. He further explained that except Municipalities, certain classes of institutions were being audited once a year, and others, once in three years and that institutions were taken up in turn on a regular programme according to which several institutions could be audited only once in three years. The Chairman observed that the present system of test audit was not sufficient to find out defalcation: since during the period of test there might not be any defalcation at all.

The Review of Receipts.

The Chairman suggested that a regular periodical review of receipts from the various departments might be conducted by Government so that the progress of collections from month to month could be watched and the arrears, if any, known at the end or each month. Periodical and proportionate collection also might be insisted on in the same way as periodical and proportionate expenditure was enforced. This would avoid accumulation of arrears at the end of each year. A particular date

might therefore be specified on or before which returns of receipts should be submitted to Government by the Departmental Heads and the same might be reviewed by Government within a week. The review might be conducted monthly or at longer intervals as might be decided upon. In the review, the officers might be given ranks in the order of the proportion which the actual revenue collections would bear to the demands and complemented for good work turned out. There would thus be created an incentive for good work and a spirit of emulation among officers. An Officer who once got a high rank might happen to be pulled down by another officer subsequently, by the more strenuous work of the latter. The suggestion was welcomed by the Committee. The Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary were asked to formulate a scheme on the above lines.

Customs Revenue.

The suggestion of Mr. Elankath for appointing officers not below the rank of first grade clerks from the Accounts Department at the important Customs houses of the State to check leakage of revenue, as is done in British India, was discussed.

Mr. Karunakaran pointed out that the officers of the Account Office would find it difficult to check the leakage of revenue at the Customs Chowkeys and the Financial Secretary agreed to the view. He then suggested the appointment of one of the ten Assistant Excise Commissioners as a special officer for the above purpose. Mr. Elankath also observed that under the present arrangement the Assistant Excise Commissioners in the midst of their multifarious duties did not pay the necessary attention to the Customs branch and suggested that one of the Assistant Excise Commissioners might be put in charge of the Customs branch. Mr Elankath's suggestion was accepted by the Committee for the consideration of the Government.

Witness :—Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.
Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Theft of Gymnasium articles from the Science College Trivandrum. (Page 74, para 25 of the Audit and appropriation Report).

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan the then Principal was questioned regarding the details of the theft and of the precautionary measures since adopted by him. He stated that the theft took place during the Onam Holidays, that the articles stolen consisted of one pair of Sandow's Chest Expander, one pair of Terry's Chest Expander one pair of Terry's Wall and Combination Exerciser and 4 pairs of Sandow's new model Grip Dumo bells and that their value amounted to Rs. 114-16-0. The keys of the Gymnasium were with the Instructor in Physical Training during the holidays but the locks were forced open and the articles stolen. The Police were not able to trace the culprits and the value of the articles has since been written off the accounts with the sanction of Government. He added that the Principal used to take an inventory

of the stock with the Stock Register once a year. Special precaution had been arranged to be taken to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

Witness :—

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction,

Purchase of Malayalam Wall Maps of Travancore by the Education Department.

The previous day's discussion on the subject was continued.

The witness was questioned by Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai as to why in the face of a definite and express order prescribing Brahmanayagom Pillai's map for the year 1108, certain other maps that were condemned by Government since they contained many errors were purchased. The witness stated that Brahmanayagom Pillai's maps were prescribed in the absence of better maps and until the Survey Department prepared better maps for use in schools. The Inspector of Vernacular Schools relied on an earlier order of Government and allowed the option to the department to buy either Brahmanayagom Pillai's map or the map printed by the Vanivilas Publishing House. In answering the questions put, the witness said that the maps printed by the Vanivilas Publishing House were condemned since they contained many errors and that the Vanivilas Publishing House had later improved their maps and submitted the same to the Inspector with a certificate from the Survey Superintendent. To a further question whether the improved map of the Vanivilas Publishing House was forwarded officially by the education Department or Government to the Survey Superintendent for verification, the witness answered that the certificate was forwarded by the Publishers direct. When questioned as to what action was taken by the Government in the matter it was stated that Government on obtaining the explanation of the Inspector thought that it was more an error of judgment than any disobedience of orders and instructed the officer to be more careful in future.

Witness :—

Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, Conservator of Forests.

Loss due to terms of agreement not being enforced. (Page 72, para 16 of the Audit and Appropriation Report).

Mr. Dhanukoti Pillai was questioned how the contract for the year 1107 was extended for a period of 4 months from Kumbhom 1108 leaving out of account the period from Chingom to Makaram 1108. The Conservator explained that the contract was for working down timber from registered lands. All the trees to be transported were felled and kept there before the end of 1107. These logs had to be taken through paddy fields and this was possible only in the month of Meenom or Medom that followed after the crops had been harvested. The Divisional Forest Officer was not correct in recommending extension of the contract for a period of 4 months only. He might probably

have thought that the contractor was not doing any work during the period from 1st Chingom 1108 to the end of Makaram 1108 and that therefore no extension for that period was necessary.

As regards the power of granting extensions it was explained that the Conservator had the power, provided it was satisfactorily proved that the delay in delivery was not due to the contractor's neglect, but to circumstances beyond his control. Fine was also not levied for the above reason. The explanation of the Conservator was accepted by the Committee,

In concluding the day's proceedings it was proposed to prepare a draft report and circulate the same among the members for suggestions if any, and to meet thereafter if necessary.

The non-official members of the Committee expressed their appreciation of the instructive report prepared by the Chief Account Officer and requested the Chairman to place the fact on record.

The Committee closed its sittings at 12-45. P. M.

M. HABIBULLAH.
N. KUNJAN PILLAI.
R. NILAKANTA PILLAI.
K. C. KARUNAKARAN.
K. R. ELANKATH.
S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI.

Annexure I.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

To

The President of the
Sri Chitra State Council.

Subject:—Report of the Select Comimittee on the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill,

The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, noted in the margin have examined its provisions and beg to submit this our Report

1. *The propos d Section 34 (1)*: In line, for the words "bearing Government" the words "which is not a" may be substituted and in line 2, the words "on boundaries not legally surveyed" may be omitted, so that the Clause may read as

"Whoever erects or places any mark or object which is not a survey mark intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

This amendment is proposed to make the drafting of the provision clear.

2. *The proposed Section 34 (2)*: In line 3, after the words "survey mark" the following words may be inserted, namely:

"but was erected or placed by anybody intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark."

This amendment is proposed to make it quite clear that in the planting of the mark a wrong must have been committed though not by the accused.

3. We are of opinion that the Bill need not be re published.

4. The Bill has been published in the Gazette dated 14th November 1933.

5. A copy of the Bill as revised is appended.

Trivandrum, 22nd September 1934.

(Sd.) K. Paramesvaran Pillai
(Sd.) K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.
(Sd.) N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.
(Sd.) C. M. Joseph.
(Sd.) K. N. Kesavan Namboothiripad.
(Sd.) S. Piravi Perumal Pillai.

Office of the Secretary to the Sri Chitra
State Council,
Trivandrum, 28th September 1934.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure II.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As revised by the Select Committee)

(Words in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), for the purpose hereinafter appearing it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

I. (1) This Regulation may be called "the Travancore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Regulation 110 ."

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of a new Section 34.

II. In the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), after Section 33 the following Section shall be added, namely :—

Penalty for erecting or placing any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

"34. (1) Whoever erects or places any mark or object *which is not a* survey mark intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Section shall not lie except on the complaint or sanction in writing of the Tahsildar of the taluk within the limits of which the mark of object is erected or placed.

(2). In any case of prosecution started under the foregoing provision the Court may, whether the accused be convicted or not, order the mark or object to be removed if the Court is satisfied that it is not a real survey mark, *but was erected or placed by anybody intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark,* and in case the mark or object is not removed accordingly, the Court may cause the mark or object be removed and recover the cost of the removal from the accused as if, it were a fine imposed by the Court."

Office of the Secretary to the Sri Chitra
State Council,
Trivandrum, 29th September 1934.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Seretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure III.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), for the purpose hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

I. (1) This Regulation may be called "the Travancore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Regulation, 1110."

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of a new Section 34.

II. In the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), after Section 33 the following Section shall be added, namely:—

Penalty for erecting or placing any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

"34. (1) Whoever erects or places any mark or object which is not a survey mark intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Section shall not lie except on the complaint or sanction in writing of the Tahsildar of the taluk within the limits of which the mark or object is erected or placed.

(2) In any case of prosecution started under the foregoing provision, the Court may, whether the accused be convicted or not, order the mark or object to be removed if the Court is satisfied that it is not a real survey mark, but was erected or placed by anybody intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark, and in case the mark or object is not removed accordingly, the Court may cause the mark or object to be removed and recover the cost of the removal from the accused as if it were a fine imposed by the Court."

Trivandrum,
30th January 1935.

P. Paramesvaran Pillai,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure IV.

THE TRAVANCORE COMPANIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly.)

Preamble.

Where as it is expedient to amend the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092 (I of 1092) for the purposes hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Companies Amendment Regulation 1110.

(2) It shall come into force at once,

2. In the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092 (I of 1092) hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, before Section 142 and under the heading "Inspection and Audit," the following Section shall be inserted, namely :—

Inspection and audit by Registrar.

"141 A (1) The books, accounts and other records of a Company, required, by this Regulation or the rules thereunder to be kept, shall at all times, subject to such rules, if any, as may be prescribed, be open to inspection and audit at the office of the Company by the Registrar or by any person authorised by our Government in that behalf, and it shall be the duty of every officer of the Company to produce to the Registrar or to the person authorised as aforesaid at the office of the Company all books, accounts and other records in his custody or power relating to the Company and to answer all questions relating to such books, accounts and records.

(2) If any person refuses to produce any book, account or other records or to answer any question as required by Sub-section (1) he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of each offence.

(3) The Registrar or other person, authorised by our Government as aforesaid, may report to our Government from time to time, as may be prescribed by our Government, the result of such inspection or audit."

3. In the said Regulation, for Section 142, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Investigation of affairs of Company by Inspectors or Registrar.

" 142 (1) Our Government may, whenever they deem fit to do so, appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any Company and report thereon in such manner as our Government may direct.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power Our Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any Company and report thereon in such manner as Our Government may direct:—

(i) in the case of a Banking Company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the shares issued;

(ii) in the case of any other Company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-tenth of the shares issued:

(iii) in the case of a Company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the Company's register of *members*;

(iv) in the case of any Company, on *a report* under Section 141, Sub-Section (5) or Section 141 A, Sub-Section (3) or on the the report of any auditor under Section 150 A.

Explanation.—The Registrar may be appointed as an Inspector under this Section."

4. In the said Regulation, in Section 145, Sub-Section (1), the following sentence shall be added at the end:—

"Copy of the report may be granted also to any shareholder in accordance with such rules as may be made by Our Government."

5. In the said Regulation, after Section 150, the following Section shall be inserted, namely:

Appointment of auditors by Government.

"150 A. (1) Our Government may *whenever they* deem fit to do so, appoint any Officer of Our Government or any preson *qualified* under Section 148 to be appointed as an Auditor of Companies to audit the books and accounts of any Company and the auditors appointed shall have all the powers of an auditor under Section 149 (1). The auditor shall report to Our Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Copy of the report may be granted to any shareholder in "accordance with such rules as may be made by Our Government."

Trivandrum
23rd January, 1935.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure V.

THE TRAVANCORE COMPANIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092 (I of 1092) for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Companies Amendment Regulation 1110.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1092 (I of 1092) hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, before Section 142 and under the heading "Inspection and Audit," the following Section shall be inserted, namely:—

Inspection and audit by Registrar.

"141 A (1) The books, accounts and other records of a Company, required, by this Regulation or the rules thereunder to be kept, shall at all times, subject to such rules if any, as may be prescribed, be open to inspection and audit at the office of the Company by the Registrar or by any person authorised by our Government in that behalf, and it shall be the duty of every officer of the Company to produce to the Registrar or to the person authorised as aforesaid at the office of the Company all books, accounts and other records in his custody or power relating to the Company and to answer all questions relating to such books, accounts and records.

(2) If any person refuses to produce any book, account or other records or to answer any question as required by Sub-section (1) he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of such offence.

(3) The Registrar or other person, authorised by our Government as aforesaid, may report to our Government from time to time, as may be prescribed our Government, the result of such inspection or audit."

3. In the said Regulation, for Section 142, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Investigation of affairs of Company by Inspectors or Registrar.

"142 (1) Our Government may, whenever they deem fit to do so, appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any Company and report thereon in such manner as our Government may direct.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power Our Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to investigate the affairs of any Company and report thereon in such manner as Our Government may direct:

(i) in the case of a Banking Company having a share capital on the application of members holding not less than one-fifth of the share issued ;

(ii) in the case of any other Company having a share capital, on the application of members holding not less than one-tenth of the shares issued ;

(iii) in the case of a Company not having a share capital, on the application of not less than one-fifth in number of the persons on the Company's register of members :

(iv) in the case of any company, on a report under Section 141 Sub-section (5) or section 141 A, Sub- section (3) or on the report of any auditor under Section 150 A.

Explanation :—The Registrar may be appointed as an Inspector under this Section "

4. In the said Regulation, in Section 145 Sub-section (1), the following sentence shall be added at the end :—

"Copy of the report may be granted also to any shareholder in accordance with such rules as may be made by Our Government."

5. In the said Regulation, after Section 150, the following Section shall be inserted, namely :

Appointment of auditors by Government.

"150 A, (1) Our Government may, whenever they deem fit to do so, appoint any Officer of Our Government or any person qualified under Section 148 to be appointed as an Auditor of Companies to audit the books and accounts of any Company and the auditor so appointed shall have all the powers of an auditor under Section 149 (1). The auditor shall report to Our Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Copy of the report may be granted to any shareholder in accordance with such rules as may be made by Our Government."

Trivandrum
30th January, 1935

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure VI.

THE TRAVANCORE BREACH OF CONTRACT (REPEALING) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly).

A BILL TO REPEAL CERTAIN ENACTMENTS WHEREBY BREACHES OF CONTRACT BY LABOURERS ARE MADE PUNISHABLE UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to repeal certain enactments whereby breaches of contract by labourers are made punishable under the criminal law It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (i) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Regulation, 1110,

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2).

Year of Regulation.	Number of Regulation.	Short title or other particulars of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
1074	I	The Travancore Penal Code	Sections 493 and 495.
1080	II	The Travancore Breach of Contract Regulation of 1080	The whole.
1087	V	Amendment of Do.	The whole.

Trivandrum, 24th January 1935.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure VII.

THE TRAVANCORE BREACH OF CONTRACT (REPEALING) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council).

A BILL TO REPEAL CERTAIN ENACTMENTS WHEREBY BREACHES OF CONTRACT BY LABOURERS ARE MADE PUNISHABLE UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to repeal certain enactments whereby breaches of contract by labourers are made punishable under the criminal law: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be "called the Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Regulation, 1110."

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal. 2. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2)

Year of Regulation	Number of Regulation	Short title or other particulars of Regulation	Extent of Repeal
1074	I	The Travancore Penal Code	Sections 493 and 495.
1080	II	The Travancore Breach of Contract Regulation of 1080	The whole.
1087	V	Amendment of Do.	The whole.

Trivandrum, 30th January 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

34032

Proceedings of the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council
4
1935

1 Jan 28, 1935-Members Sworn
2 Jan 28, 1935-Messages from the Sri Mulam Assembly
2 Jan 28, 1935-Trivandrum City Municipal Bill-Motion for Referring to Joint Committee
4 Jan 28, 1935-Joint Sitting of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly
5 Jan 28, 1935-Dewan's Address to the Members of the Legislatures
17 Jan 29, 1935-Members Sworn
17 Jan 29, 1935-Questions and Answers
28 Jan 29, 1935-Notice of Adjournment Motion
29 Jan 29, 1935-Panel of Chairmen
30 Jan 29, 1935-Statement Laid on the Table
31 Jan 29, 1935-Consideration of Public Accounts Committee Report-Procedure
31 Jan 29, 1935-Public Works Department-Demands for Supplementary Grants
33 Jan 29, 1935-Agriculture and Fisheries-Demands for Supplementary Grants
47 Jan 29, 1935-Land Revenue-Demands for Supplementary Grants
55 Jan 29, 1935-Administration of Justice-Demands for Supplementary Grants
57 Jan 29, 1935-Medical-Demands for Supplementary Grants
60 Jan 29, 1935-Public Health and Sanitation-Demands for Supplementary Grants
61 Jan 29, 1935-Stationery and Printing-Demands for Supplementary Grants
63 Jan 29, 1935-Co-operative Department-Demands for Supplementary Grants
64 Jan 29, 1935-Miscellaneous Charges-Demands for Supplementary Grants
74 Jan 29, 1935-Consideration of Report Public Accounts Committee
C1 Annexure 1: Minutes of the Meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 16th Jan 1935
C6 Anenxure 2: Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1108 M E
91 Jan 30, 1935-Members Sworn
91 Jan 30, 1935-Questions and Answers
106 Jan 30, 1935-Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Second and Third Reading of-Legislative Business
107 Jan 30, 1935-Travancore Companies Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Consideration and Passing of-Legislative Business
109 Jan 30, 1935-Travancore Breach of Contract(Repealing)Bill-Consideration and Passing of-Legislative Business
D1 Annexure 1: Report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation(Amendment)Bill
D2 Annexure 2: Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation Amendment Bill(As Revised by the Select Committee)
D3 Annexure 3: Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation(Amendment)Bill(As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)
D4 Annexure 4: Travancore Companies Regulation Amendment Bill(As Passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly)
D6 Annexure 5: Travancore Companies Regulation Amendment Bill(As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)
D8 Annexure 6: Travancore Breach of Contract(Repealing)Bill(As Passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly)
D9 Annexure 7: Travancore Breach of Contract(Repealing)Bill(As Passed by the Sri Chitra State Council)
113 Jan 31, 1935-Questions and Answers
154 Jan 31, 1935-Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance(Amendment)Bill-Consideration of-Postponed-Legislative Business
159 Jan 31, 1935-Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Motion for Leave to Introduce and not Made-Legislative Business
160 Jan 31, 1935-Travancore Christian Succession Regulation(Amendment)Bill-Motion for Leave to Introduce-Legislative Business
165 Jan 31, 1935-Matters of General Public Interest-Resolutions
165 Jan 31, 1935-Payment of Daily Batta to Newspaper Reporters-Resolutions
183 Jan 31, 1935-Reduction of Land Tax-Resolutions
218 Jan 31, 1935-Measures to Improve the Administration of the Departments-Resolutions
B1 Index